

**TERRORIST ASSETS REPORT**  
**Calendar Year 2001**  
**Annual Report to the Congress**  
**on**  
**Assets in the United States**  
**of Terrorist Countries**  
**and International Terrorism Program Designees**

**INTRODUCTION**

The U.S. Government has used economic sanctions as a tool against international terrorist organizations since 1995, marking a significant departure from the traditional use of sanctions against hostile countries or regimes. Following the events of September 11, 2001, President Bush issued Executive Order 13224, significantly expanding the scope of U.S. sanctions against international terrorists and terrorist organizations. The combination of innovative programs targeting international terrorist organizations with those targeting terrorist-supporting governments represents a wide-ranging assault on international terrorism, its supporters and financiers.

The lead agency for the blocking of assets of terrorism-supporting countries and international terrorist organizations is the Office of Foreign Assets Control (OFAC), located under the Office of the Under Secretary (Enforcement) of the U.S. Treasury Department. Since 1995, OFAC has implemented three sanctions programs targeting international terrorists and terrorist organizations. OFAC also administers eight sanctions programs targeting terrorism-supporting governments and regimes.

In addition to these ongoing sanctions enforcement and asset blocking activities, OFAC's capabilities have been enhanced by several provisions of the USA PATRIOT Act, and by the Foreign Terrorist Assets Tracking Center (FTAT), established by Congress in October 2000 and situated within OFAC. FTAT, in which multiple agencies participate, will work to dismantle terrorists' financial bases and shut down their fundraising capabilities. FTAT is dedicated to identifying the financial infrastructure of terrorist organizations worldwide and curtailing their ability to move money through the international banking system. It represents a significant enhancement of OFAC's approach to using financial data to target and curb terrorist funding worldwide. The OFAC/FTAT strategy brings to bear the full weight and influence of the federal government relating to financial matters, drawing upon the defense, diplomatic, enforcement, intelligence, and regulatory communities.

Implementation of programs targeting international terrorist organizations has resulted in the blocking of more than \$7.6 million in assets in which there exists an interest of an international terrorist organization or other related designated party<sup>1</sup>. Approximately \$264 million in assets of the Taliban have also been blocked. More than

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<sup>1</sup> This figure does not include amounts under review or investigation.

\$4 billion in assets of the seven designated state sponsors of terrorism<sup>2</sup> are located within U.S. jurisdiction. Of that amount, more than \$3.7 billion are blocked by the U.S. Department of the Treasury pursuant to economic sanctions imposed by the United States against six of the terrorist countries. Unless otherwise noted, this report provides data for the calendar year ending December 31, 2001.

## **BACKGROUND**

Section 304 of Public Law 102-138, as amended by Public Law 103-236 (22 U.S.C. § 2656g), requires the Secretary of the Treasury, in consultation with the Attorney General and appropriate investigative agencies, to provide an annual report to the Congress concerning the nature and extent of assets held in the United States by terrorist countries and organizations engaged in international terrorism. The Department of the Treasury submitted its first Terrorist Assets Report to the Congress in April 1993. The current report, covering calendar year 2001, is the tenth successive Terrorist Assets Report.

The Terrorist Assets Report is submitted to the Committee on Foreign Relations and the Committee on Finance in the Senate and to the Committee on International Relations and the Committee on Ways and Means in the House. It was prepared by OFAC, which is responsible for administering and enforcing economic sanctions programs mandated either by the President pursuant to his declaration of a national emergency with respect to particular foreign governments or non-state parties or by specific Act of Congress. Approximately ninety-one percent of the identified U.S.-based assets of state sponsors of terrorism, and all blocked assets in which there exists an interest of an international terrorist organization or other related designated party, are under OFAC's sanctions controls.

More than seventeen Federal agencies and offices were polled in developing the report. They included:

<b>Department of State</b>	<b>Joint Chiefs of Staff</b>
<b>Department of Justice</b>	<b>U.S. Customs Service</b>
<b>Federal Bureau of Investigation</b>	<b>Internal Revenue Service</b>
<b>U.S. Secret Service</b>	<b>Department of Defense</b>
<b>Intelligence Community</b>	<b>Office of Foreign Assets Control</b>
<b>Drug Enforcement Administration</b>	<b>National Drug Intelligence Center</b>

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<sup>2</sup> In addition to "assets held in the United States by terrorist countries," this figure includes (1) obligations of U.S. banks' large foreign branches and subsidiaries to terrorist countries and (2) bank liabilities to, and investments in U.S.-issued securities by, non-governmental entities and individuals located in Syria and Iran.

**Treasury's Office of International Affairs**

**Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms**

**Treasury's Financial Crimes Enforcement Network**

**Treasury's Office of General Counsel**

**Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System**

It should be noted that, with the exception of Syria and Iran, the totals for all programs represent amounts frozen under United States sanctions programs which, in most cases, block all property in which the target (including entities owned or controlled by it and persons acting for or on behalf of it) is believed to have any interest of any nature whatsoever, direct or indirect. In many instances the interest may be partial, or may fall short of title to the property. Determinations concerning these interests are made based on all relevant information before OFAC. Many of the assets are also the subjects of other claims, sometimes by multiple parties. OFAC regulations generally prohibit any form of judicial attachment or lien on blocked property.

**PART I -- ASSETS OF INTERNATIONAL TERRORIST ORGANIZATIONS**

For purposes of this report, Treasury has relied on three counterterrorism programs administered by OFAC to establish a baseline for determining which groups may fall within the phrase "organization engaged in international terrorism."

**Executive Order 13224 (SDGTs)**

On September 23, 2001, President Bush declared a national emergency pursuant to the International Emergency Economic Powers Act, 50 U.S.C. §§ 1701-1706 ("IEEPA"), and other authorities in Executive Order 13224 (EO 13224) (Tab 1), "Blocking Property and Prohibiting Transactions With Persons Who Commit, Threaten to Commit, or Support Terrorism." EO 13224 was issued in response to the grave acts of terrorism and threats of terrorism committed by foreign terrorists, including the terrorist acts committed on September 11, 2001 in New York and Pennsylvania and against the Pentagon, and the continuing and immediate threat of future attacks on U.S. nationals and the United States. The terrorist acts of September 11, 2001, were also recognized and condemned in United Nations Security Council Resolution 1368 of September 12, 2001. EO 13224 imposes economic sanctions on persons who commit, threaten to commit, or support certain acts of terrorism. It prohibits transfers, including donations of funds, goods, or services to any organizations or individuals designated under its authority, and it blocks all property in the United States or within the possession or control of a U.S. person in which there is an interest of any designated person.

President Bush identified, in the Annex to EO 13224, 12 individuals and 15 entities whose assets are blocked (Tab 1). Additional individuals and entities have subsequently been designated by the Secretary of State and the Secretary of the Treasury. The Secretary of State, in consultation with the Secretary of the Treasury and the Attorney General, has identified 37 foreign individuals and entities who,

pursuant to subsection 1(b) of EO 13224, have been determined to have committed, or to pose a significant risk of committing, acts of terrorism that threaten the security of U.S. nationals or the national security, foreign policy or economy of the United States. The Secretary of the Treasury, in consultation with the Secretary of State and the Attorney General, has designated 100 individuals and entities who, pursuant to subsections 1(c) and 1(d) of EO 13224, have been determined to be owned or controlled by, or to act for or on behalf of, persons listed in the Annex to EO 13224 or designated pursuant to subsections 1(b), 1(c) or 1(d)(i) of EO 13224; to assist in, sponsor, or provide financial or other support for, or financial or other services to or in support of, acts of terrorism or persons listed in the Annex or designated pursuant to EO 13224; or to be otherwise associated with persons listed in the Annex or designated pursuant to EO 13224. A total of 164 individuals and entities have been identified or designated as "Specially Designated Global Terrorists" or "SDGTs" (Tabs 2, 3).

### **Executive Orders 12947 and 13099 (SDTs)**

On January 23, 1995, President Clinton declared a national emergency pursuant to IEEPA (50 U.S.C. § 1701 *et seq.*) and other authorities in Executive Order 12947, "Prohibiting Transactions With Terrorists Who Threaten To Disrupt the Middle East Peace Process" (Tab 4). EO 12947 prohibits transfers, including donations of funds, goods, or services to any organizations or individuals designated under its authority, and it blocks all property in the United States or within the possession or control of a U.S. person in which there is an interest of any designated terrorist. Twelve Middle East terrorist organizations were named in the Annex to the Order.<sup>3</sup> EO 12947 also applies to persons determined by the Secretary of the Treasury, in consultation with the Secretary of State and the Attorney General, to be owned or controlled by, or to act for or on behalf of, any person designated under EO 12947. Finally, EO 12947 blocks the property and interests in property of persons found by the Secretary of State, in coordination with the Secretary of the Treasury and the Attorney General, (1) to have committed, or to pose a significant risk of committing, acts of violence that have the purpose or effect of disrupting the Middle East Peace Process, or (2) to be assisting in, sponsoring or providing financial, material, or technological support for, or services in support of, terrorist activities. Collectively, these persons are known as "Specially Designated Terrorists" or "SDTs" (Tab 5).<sup>4</sup>

<sup>3</sup> **Tab 4** -- Executive Order 12947. The terrorist organizations identified in the Annex as originally published are: (1) Abu Nidal Organization (ANO), (2) Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine (DFLP), (3) Hizballah, (4) Islamic Gama'at (IG), (5) Islamic Resistance Movement (HAMAS), (6) Jihad, (7) Kach, (8) Kahane Chai, (9) Palestinian Islamic Jihad -- Shikaqi faction (PIJ), (10) Palestine Liberation Front -- Abu Abbas faction (PLF-Abu Abbas), (11) Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine (PFLP), and (12) Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine -- General Command (PFLP-GC).

<sup>4</sup> **Tab 5** -- 60 *Federal Register* 5084, January 25, 1995. This *Federal Register* Notice of the Specially Designated Terrorists List included the 12 organizations named in Executive Order 12947, 31 pseudonyms and name variations for the groups, and 18 key individuals, including nine aliases. The designation of Mohammad Abd El-Hamid Khalil SALAH as a Specially Designated Terrorist was published in the *Federal Register* on August 11, 1995 (60 *Federal Register* 41152) (Tab 5). The designation of Mousa Mohammed ABU MARZOOK as a Specially Designated Terrorist was published in the *Federal Register* on August 29, 1995 (60 *Federal Register* 44932) (Tab 5). The designation of Dr. Ramadan Abdullah SHALLAH as a Specially Designated Terrorist was published in the *Federal Register* on November 27, 1995 (60 *Federal Register* 58435) (Tab 5).

On August 20, 1998, President Clinton issued Executive Order 13099, "Prohibiting Transactions With Terrorists Who Threaten To Disrupt the Middle East Peace Process" (Tab 6) to amend Executive Order 12947 by adding three individuals and one organization to the Annex of EO 12947:

Usama bin Muhammad bin Awad bin Ladin  
Islamic Army (a.k.a. Al-Qaida)  
Abu Hafs al-Masri  
Rifa'i Ahmad Taha Musa

Executive Order 13099 was issued under the same authority as Executive Order 12947.

### **Antiterrorism Act of 1996 (FTOs)**

On April 24, 1996, Congress passed the Antiterrorism and Effective Death Penalty Act of 1996, Pub. L. 104-132, 110 Stat. 1247-1258 (the Antiterrorism Act of 1996) (Tab 7). Section 302 of the Antiterrorism Act (8 U.S.C. § 1189) authorizes the Secretary of State, in consultation with the Departments of the Treasury and Justice, to designate organizations meeting stated criteria as foreign terrorist organizations, with prior notification to the Congress of the Secretary's intent to designate. Section 303 of the Act (18 U.S.C. § 2339B) makes it a crime for persons within the U.S. or subject to U.S. jurisdiction to knowingly provide material support or resources to a foreign terrorist organization designated under section 302. Additionally, except as authorized by the Treasury Department, U.S. financial institutions in possession or control of funds in which a foreign terrorist organization or its agent has an interest are required to block such funds and report on the funds to the Treasury Department.

Pursuant to the Antiterrorism Act of 1996, on October 5, 2001, the Secretary of State, in consultation with the Secretary of the Treasury and the Attorney General, re-designated 25 organizations as Foreign Terrorist Organizations ("FTOs") (Tab 8). The Secretary of State designated a total of five additional organizations as FTOs on September 25, 2000, May 16, 2001, September 10, 2001, and December 26, 2001. (Tab 8). The 30 FTOs include 12 of the 13 Middle East terrorist organizations previously designated under Executive Orders 12947 and 13099 and 18 other foreign organizations located in South America, Europe, and Asia.

### **Summary of Blocked Assets**

Currently, assets blocked by OFAC under the terrorism EOs 12947, 13099, and 13224 total \$7,639,816. Total amounts blocked have fluctuated for a number of reasons. Accounts of agents acting on behalf of the terrorist organization HAMAS that had been blocked by OFAC were seized in 1998 by the Department of Justice. The disposition of the seized assets is subject to proceedings still pending in the United States District Court for the Northern District of Illinois. In addition, OFAC is investigating two real estate properties valued at \$260,000 that were sold in 1998 in apparent violation of OFAC regulations. The values of these assets are not included in the total below.

The following chart (Exhibit A) details the assets in which international terrorist organizations and related designated parties have an interest and that have been blocked pursuant to Executive Orders 13224, 12947 and 13099 and the Antiterrorism Act.

#### Exhibit A

##### **Blocked Assets under the SDGT, SDT and FTO<sup>5</sup> Programs**

ORGANIZATION/RELATED DESIGNEES	AMOUNT
AL QAIDA	\$ 1,125,025
HAMAS	\$ 6,496,845
PALESTINIAN ISLAMIC JIHAD	\$ 17,746
KAHANE CHAI	\$ 200
<b><i>Total assets of SDGTs, SDTs, and FTOs</i></b>	<b>\$ 7,639,816</b>

##### **PART II — ASSETS OF THE TALIBAN**

Executive Order 13129 (EO13129) (Tab 9), effective July 6, 1999, imposes trade sanctions and blocks property and interests in property of the Taliban, persons owned or controlled by, or acting for or on behalf of the Taliban, or those providing financial, material, or technological support for, or services in support of, the foregoing, if those assets are in the United States, come within the United States, or are within the possession or control of U.S. persons. Blocked Taliban assets are included in this report because EO 13129 was issued in response to the use of territory under the control of the Taliban by terrorist Usama bin Ladin and a foreign terrorist organization, al Qa'ida, as a safe-haven and base of operations.

##### **Taliban Blockings under Executive Order 13129**

\$264,935,075 in funds and other assets are blocked under Executive Order 13129, of which \$1.8 million are blocked offshore.

##### **PART III -- ASSETS OF STATE SPONSORS OF TERRORISM<sup>6</sup>**

"Terrorist countries" for purposes of this report are the state sponsors of terrorism designated by the Secretary of State under Section 40(d) of the Arms Export Control Act, 22 U.S.C. § 2780(d). States currently designated as sponsors of terrorism

<sup>5</sup> To date, no financial transactions have been blocked pursuant to the Antiterrorism Act. All blockings of foreign terrorist assets to date have occurred in the SDGT and SDT programs under the authority of IEEPA and Executive Orders 13224, 12947 and 13099. The Treasury Department continues to work closely with other agencies in seeking information concerning possible assets within the jurisdiction of the United States in which there may be an interest of any of the 30 FTOs.

<sup>6</sup> See footnote number 2.

are: Cuba, Iran, Iraq, Libya, North Korea, Sudan, and Syria. Blocking programs are, however, only in effect for the first six countries. Assets of the Government of Syria are not blocked, and there has been no new blocking of the assets of the Government of Iran since January 1981, or of the assets of North Korea since June 2000. The existing freezing of assets, financial prohibitions, trade embargoes, and other restrictions are administered under the authority of the Trading with the Enemy Act, 50 U.S.C. App. 1-44, (Cuba and North Korea); IEEPA (Iran, Iraq, Libya, and Sudan); the United Nations Participation Act, 22 U.S.C. § 287c (Iraq, Libya); the International Security and Development Cooperation Act, 22 U.S.C. §§ 2349aa-8 & -9 (Iran, Libya); and Title III of the Antiterrorism and Effective Death Penalty Act of 1996, Pub. L. 104-132, 110 Stat. 1247-1258 (Cuba, Iran, Iraq, Libya, North Korea, Sudan, and Syria). Section 321 of the Antiterrorism Act of 1996 (18 U.S.C. § 2332d) makes it a criminal offense for United States persons, except as provided in regulations issued by the Secretary of the Treasury in consultation with the Secretary of State, to engage in financial transactions with the governments of countries designated under section 6(j) of the Export Administration Act (50 U.S.C. App. 2405) as supporting international terrorism. The countries listed under the section 6(j) list are the same as those listed under the section 40(d) list.

The following information describes the nature and extent of assets held in the United States or in offshore branches or subsidiaries of U.S. banks<sup>7</sup> (see below) that are blocked under sanctions programs against countries designated as state sponsors of terrorism, including individuals and public and private entities in the cases of Iran and Syria. These countries and the gross amounts of reported U.S.-based assets attributed to them are (in millions): Cuba<sup>8</sup> - \$112.3; Iran - \$251.9; Iraq - \$2398.9; Libya - \$1182.5; North Korea - \$32.4; Sudan - \$27.4; and Syria -\$104; a total of \$4.11 billion dollars.

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<sup>7</sup> See footnote number 2.

<sup>8</sup> Section 2002 of the Victims of Trafficking and Violence Protection Act of 2000, Public Law No. 106-386 (the "Act") directs the Secretary of the Treasury to make payments to persons who hold certain categories of judgments against Cuba or Iran brought under 28 U.S.C. § 1605(a)(7). The Act specifies that funds available for payment to these persons come from the following sources:

- (a) For purposes of funding payments in connection with judgments and sanctions against Cuba, the Act provides that the President shall vest and liquidate up to and not exceeding the amount of property of the Government of Cuba and sanctioned entities in the United States that is blocked pursuant to section 5(b) of the Trading with the Enemy Act (50 U.S.C. App. 5(b)), sections 202 and 203 of the International Emergency Economic Powers Act (50 U.S.C. § 1701 *et seq.*), or any other proclamation, order, or regulation issued thereunder. Further, for paying amounts of judicial sanctions against Cuban entities related to litigation brought by certain victims, the Act provides that payment of these sanctions shall be made from funds or accounts of such entities subject to these sanctions.
- (b) For funding payments in connection with judgments against Iran, the Act directs the Secretary of the Treasury to make payments in an amount not to exceed the total of the amount in the Iran sub-account of the Foreign Military Sales Program account within the Foreign Military Sales Fund on the date of enactment of the Act.
- (c) For purposes of funding payments in connection with judgments against Iran, the Act provides that the Department of the Treasury shall make payments from amounts paid and liquidated from rental proceeds accrued on the date of the enactment of the Act from Iranian diplomatic and consular property located in the United States.

Assets of the Government of Syria are not blocked, and there has been no new blocking of the assets of the Government of Iran since January 1981. The nonblocked assets of Syria and Iran are not subject to reporting requirements under current U.S. sanctions against those countries.

The blocked Iranian Government assets shown in Exhibit B (\$23.2 million) are principally diplomatic properties remaining blocked since the 1979-81 hostage crisis. A variety of other obligations to the Government of Iran may ultimately be determined to exist, depending on the outcome of cases before the Iran-U.S. Claims Tribunal in The Hague.

As reflected in Exhibit B, the majority of the amount of nonblocked Iranian assets shown and the totality of Syrian assets shown reflect data from the Treasury Department's reporting systems on U.S. international capital movements and portfolio investment. These systems are designed primarily to collect information concerning the U.S. balance of payments and international investment positions. These systems, together with the Federal Reserve System's data on assets and liabilities of U.S. banks' large foreign offices, are comprehensive U.S. surveys of bank liabilities and portfolio investment gathered on foreign countries. There are statutory restrictions on the use of the data, to preserve the anonymity of reporters and asset holders. Some of the data are based on a March 31, 2000 investment survey, and data on nonblocked assets held in large offshore branches and subsidiaries of U.S. banks have been included from quarterly reports to the Federal Reserve System.

Approximately ninety-one percent of the assets of state sponsors of terrorism within U.S. jurisdiction<sup>9</sup> are blocked by the Department of the Treasury. However, not all of the blocked assets are literally held in the United States. Substantial amounts, identified further below, are in foreign branches of U.S. banks. They are blocked because, under U.S. law, those bank branches are subject to United States jurisdiction. Consequently, those assets are not blocked at institutions within the United States, and may be subject to conflicting legal requirements of the host government.

Changes in the value, location, and composition of the blocked assets identified below occur over time as OFAC receives reports from holders of blocked assets identifying additional assets of sanctioned countries, updates information received from holders of blocked accounts on accrued interest and fluctuating market values, or licenses various transactions in accordance with U.S. foreign policy objectives and applicable law.

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<sup>9</sup> See footnote number 2.



## Exhibit B

### **Assets of State Sponsors of Terrorism**<sup>10</sup> (Amounts in millions of U.S. dollars)

Country	Amount	Explanation
<b>CUBA</b>	<b>\$112.3</b>	Blocked Cuban assets. Does not include blocked assets of individual Cuban nationals. Primarily bank accounts. Source: OFAC, Treasury.
	<b>(\$0.0)</b>	(Blocked in U.S. banks' foreign branches.)
	<b>\$112.3</b>	<b><i>Net Blocked Cuban Assets in U.S.</i></b>
<b>IRAN</b>	<b>\$ 23.2</b>	Government of Iran's properties remaining blocked since the 1979-81 hostage crisis. Primarily diplomatic real estate. Source: OFAC, Treasury. (See discussion in Part III above.)
	<b>\$ 122.7</b>	Total liabilities to Iranian individuals and entities reported by banks in the U.S., by non-banking institutions in the U.S., and by large offshore branches and subsidiaries of U.S. banks. Sources: Treasury International Capital Reporting System (as of September 30, 2001), Federal Reserve System (as of September 30, 2001), and OFAC, Treasury (as of January, 2002).
	<b>\$ 66<sup>11</sup></b>	Total U.S. long-term securities held domestically and offshore by Iranian individuals and entities. Source: Treasury's Survey of Foreign Portfolio Investment in the U.S. (as of March 31, 2000).

<sup>10</sup> See footnote number 2.

<sup>11</sup> The value may have changed significantly since March 2000. (See discussion in Part III.)

	\$ 40	Net Iranian purchases of U.S. long-term securities, April 1, 2000 – September 30, 2001. Source: Treasury International Capital Reporting System.
	\$251.9	<b><i>Net Iranian Assets</i></b>
IRAQ	\$2398.9	Iraqi blocked assets. Primarily bank deposits. Source: OFAC, Treasury.
	(\$ 521.2)	(Blocked in U.S. banks' foreign branches.)
	(\$ 173.3)	(Loan to the United Nations in compliance with UNSCR 778.)
	\$1704.4	<b><i>Net Blocked Iraqi Assets in U.S.</i></b>
LIBYA	\$1182.5	Libyan blocked assets. Third-party interests exist in a substantial portion of these assets. Primarily bank deposits. Source: OFAC, Treasury.
	(\$5.3)	(Blocked in U.S. banks' foreign branches.)
	\$1177.2	<b><i>Net Blocked Libyan Assets in U.S.</i></b>
NORTH KOREA	\$32.4	North Korean blocked bank deposits. Primarily third-party assets in which North Korea has some interest. Source: OFAC, Treasury.
	(\$ 2.8)	(Blocked in U.S. banks' foreign branches.)
	\$29.6	<b><i>Net Blocked North Korean Assets in U.S.</i></b>
SUDAN	\$27.4	Sudanese blocked bank deposits. Source: OFAC, Treasury.
	(\$0.1)	(Blocked in U.S. banks' foreign branches.)
	\$27.3	<b><i>Net Blocked Sudanese Assets in U.S.</i></b>

<b>SYRIA</b>	<b>\$ 58</b>	Total liabilities to Syrian individuals and entities reported by banks in the U.S., by non-banking institutions in the U.S., and by large offshore branches and subsidiaries of U.S. banks. Sources: Treasury International Capital Reporting System (as of September 30, 2001) and the Federal Reserve System (as of September 30, 2001).
	<b>\$ 43<sup>11</sup></b>	Total U.S. long-term securities held domestically and offshore by Syrian individuals and entities. Source: Treasury Survey of Foreign Portfolio Investment in the U.S. as of March 31, 2000.
	<b>\$ 3</b>	Net Syrian purchases of U.S. long-term securities, April 1, 2000 – September 30, 2001. Source: Treasury International Capital Reporting System.
	<b>\$104</b>	<b><i>Net Syrian Assets</i></b>
<b>TOTALS:</b>	<b>\$4109.4</b>	<b>Total terrorist country assets within U.S. jurisdiction<sup>12</sup>.</b>
	<b>(\$332.7)</b>	<b>(Nonblocked assets of Syrian and Iranian individuals and entities.)</b>
	<b><u>\$3776.7</u></b>	<b>Total blocked terrorist country assets within U.S. jurisdiction.</b>
	<b>(\$529.4)</b>	<b>(Total blocked in U.S. banks' foreign branches.)</b>
	<b>(\$173.3)</b>	<b>(UNSCR 778 loan [Iraq].)</b>
	<b><u>\$3074</u></b>	<b><i>Total blocked terrorist country assets within the United States.</i></b>

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<sup>12</sup> See footnote number 2.

## List of Exhibits & Attachments

### Exhibits

- Exhibit A. Chart of "Blocked Assets under the SDGT, SDT, and FTO Programs" (included at page 6 of this report).
- Exhibit B. Chart of "Assets of State Sponsors of Terrorism" (included at pages 9-11 of this report).

### Attachments

- Tab 1. Executive Order 13224 -- "Blocking Property and Prohibiting Transactions With Persons Who Commit, Threaten To Commit, or Support Terrorism," September 23, 2001. (66 *Federal Register* 49079, September 25, 2001.)
- Tab 2. "Terrorism: What You Need To Know About U.S. Sanctions," January 9, 2002 (U.S. Department of the Treasury, OFAC), pp. 1-4.
- Tab 3. List of Groups/Individuals Designated by the Secretary of State under EO 13224.
- Tab 4. Executive Order 12947 -- "Prohibiting Transactions With Terrorists Who Threaten To Disrupt the Middle East Peace Process," January 23, 1995. (60 *Federal Register* 5079, January 25, 1995.)
- Tab 5. Department of the Treasury, Office of Foreign Assets Control, "List of Specially Designated Terrorists Who Threaten To Disrupt the Middle East Peace Process." (60 *Federal Register* 5084, January 25, 1995); Notice (adding SDT name): (60 *Federal Register* 41152, August 11, 1995); Notice (adding SDT name): (60 *Federal Register* 44932, August 29, 1995); Notice (adding SDT name): (60 *Federal Register* 58435, November 27, 1995).
- Tab 6. Executive Order 13099 -- "Prohibiting Transactions With Terrorists Who Threaten To Disrupt the Middle East Peace Process," August 20, 1998. (63 *Federal Register* 45167, August 25, 1998.)
- Tab 7. Antiterrorism and Effective Death Penalty Act of 1996 (Pub. L. 104-132, 110 Stat. 1214-1319), §§ 301-303 & 321-330.
- Tab 8. Department of State, Office of the Coordinator for Counter-Terrorism, "Redesignation of Foreign Terrorist Organizations." (66 *Federal Register* 51088, October 5, 2001); Notice (adding FTO name): (65 *Federal Register* 57641, September 25, 2000); Notice (adding FTO name): (66 *Federal Register* 27442, May 16, 2001); Notice (adding FTO name): (66 *Federal Register* 47054, September 10, 2001); Notice (adding FTO name): (66 *Federal Register* 66492, December 26, 2001).

Tab 9.

Executive Order 13129 — "Blocking Property and Prohibiting Transactions With the Taliban," July 4, 1999. (64 *Federal Register* 36759, July 7, 1999.)





# Federal Register

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Tuesday,  
September 25, 2001

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## Part IV

### The President

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Executive Order 13224—Blocking  
Property and Prohibiting Transactions  
With Persons Who Commit, Threaten To  
Commit, or Support Terrorism  
Notice of September 24, 2001—  
Continuation of Emergency With Respect  
to UNITA

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# Presidential Documents

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## Title 3—

## The President

Executive Order 13224 of September 23, 2001

**Blocking Property and Prohibiting Transactions With Persons Who Commit, Threaten To Commit, or Support Terrorism**

By the authority vested in me as President by the Constitution and the laws of the United States of America, including the International Emergency Economic Powers Act (50 U.S.C. 1701 *et seq.*)(IEEPA), the National Emergencies Act (50 U.S.C. 1601 *et seq.*), section 5 of the United Nations Participation Act of 1945, as amended (22 U.S.C. 287c) (UNPA), and section 301 of title 3, United States Code, and in view of United Nations Security Council Resolution (UNSCR) 1214 of December 8, 1998, UNSCR 1267 of October 15, 1999, UNSCR 1333 of December 19, 2000, and the multilateral sanctions contained therein, and UNSCR 1363 of July 30, 2001, establishing a mechanism to monitor the implementation of UNSCR 1333,

I, GEORGE W. BUSH, President of the United States of America, find that grave acts of terrorism and threats of terrorism committed by foreign terrorists, including the terrorist attacks in New York, Pennsylvania, and the Pentagon committed on September 11, 2001, acts recognized and condemned in UNSCR 1368 of September 12, 2001, and UNSCR 1269 of October 19, 1999, and the continuing and immediate threat of further attacks on United States nationals or the United States constitute an unusual and extraordinary threat to the national security, foreign policy, and economy of the United States, and in furtherance of my proclamation of September 14, 2001, Declaration of National Emergency by Reason of Certain Terrorist Attacks, hereby declare a national emergency to deal with that threat. I also find that because of the pervasiveness and expansiveness of the financial foundation of foreign terrorists, financial sanctions may be appropriate for those foreign persons that support or otherwise associate with these foreign terrorists. I also find that a need exists for further consultation and cooperation with, and sharing of information by, United States and foreign financial institutions as an additional tool to enable the United States to combat the financing of terrorism.

I hereby order:

**Section 1.** Except to the extent required by section 203(b) of IEEPA (50 U.S.C. 1702(b)), or provided in regulations, orders, directives, or licenses that may be issued pursuant to this order, and notwithstanding any contract entered into or any license or permit granted prior to the effective date of this order, all property and interests in property of the following persons that are in the United States or that hereafter come within the United States, or that hereafter come within the possession or control of United States persons are blocked:

(a) foreign persons listed in the Annex to this order;

(b) foreign persons determined by the Secretary of State, in consultation with the Secretary of the Treasury and the Attorney General, to have committed, or to pose a significant risk of committing, acts of terrorism that threaten the security of U.S. nationals or the national security, foreign policy, or economy of the United States;

(c) persons determined by the Secretary of the Treasury, in consultation with the Secretary of State and the Attorney General, to be owned or controlled by, or to act for or on behalf of those persons listed in the Annex to this order or those persons determined to be subject to subsection 1(b), 1(c), or 1(d)(i) of this order;



(d) except as provided in section 5 of this order and after such consultation, if any, with foreign authorities as the Secretary of State, in consultation with the Secretary of the Treasury and the Attorney General, deems appropriate in the exercise of his discretion, persons determined by the Secretary of the Treasury, in consultation with the Secretary of State and the Attorney General;

(i) to assist in, sponsor, or provide financial, material, or technological support for, or financial or other services to or in support of, such acts of terrorism or those persons listed in the Annex to this order or determined to be subject to this order; or

(ii) to be otherwise associated with those persons listed in the Annex to this order or those persons determined to be subject to subsection 1(b), 1(c), or 1(d)(i) of this order.

Sec. 2. Except to the extent required by section 203(b) of IEEPA (50 U.S.C. 1702(b)), or provided in regulations, orders, directives, or licenses that may be issued pursuant to this order, and notwithstanding any contract entered into or any license or permit granted prior to the effective date:

(a) any transaction or dealing by United States persons or within the United States in property or interests in property blocked pursuant to this order is prohibited, including but not limited to the making or receiving of any contribution of funds, goods, or services to or for the benefit of those persons listed in the Annex to this order or determined to be subject to this order;

(b) any transaction by any United States person or within the United States that evades or avoids, or has the purpose of evading or avoiding, or attempts to violate, any of the prohibitions set forth in this order is prohibited; and

(c) any conspiracy formed to violate any of the prohibitions set forth in this order is prohibited.

Sec. 3. For purposes of this order:

(a) the term "person" means an individual or entity;

(b) the term "entity" means a partnership, association, corporation, or other organization, group, or subgroup;

(c) the term "United States person" means any United States citizen, permanent resident alien, entity organized under the laws of the United States (including foreign branches), or any person in the United States; and

(d) the term "terrorism" means an activity that—

(i) involves a violent act or an act dangerous to human life, property, or infrastructure; and

(ii) appears to be intended—

(A) to intimidate or coerce a civilian population;

(B) to influence the policy of a government by intimidation or coercion; or

(C) to affect the conduct of a government by mass destruction, assassination, kidnapping, or hostage-taking.

Sec. 4. I hereby determine that the making of donations of the type specified in section 203(b)(2) of IEEPA (50 U.S.C. 1702(b)(2)) by United States persons to persons determined to be subject to this order would seriously impair my ability to deal with the national emergency declared in this order, and would endanger Armed Forces of the United States that are in a situation where imminent involvement in hostilities is clearly indicated by the circumstances, and hereby prohibit such donations as provided by section 1 of this order. Furthermore, I hereby determine that the Trade Sanctions Reform and Export Enhancement Act of 2000 (title IX, Public Law 106-387) shall not affect the imposition or the continuation of the imposition of any unilateral agricultural sanction or unilateral medical sanction on

any person determined to be subject to this order because imminent involvement of the Armed Forces of the United States in hostilities is clearly indicated by the circumstances.

Sec. 5. With respect to those persons designated pursuant to subsection 1(d) of this order, the Secretary of the Treasury, in the exercise of his discretion and in consultation with the Secretary of State and the Attorney General, may take such other actions than the complete blocking of property or interests in property as the President is authorized to take under IEEPA and UNPA if the Secretary of the Treasury, in consultation with the Secretary of State and the Attorney General, deems such other actions to be consistent with the national interests of the United States, considering such factors as he deems appropriate.

Sec. 6. The Secretary of State, the Secretary of the Treasury, and other appropriate agencies shall make all relevant efforts to cooperate and coordinate with other countries, including through technical assistance, as well as bilateral and multilateral agreements and arrangements, to achieve the objectives of this order, including the prevention and suppression of acts of terrorism, the denial of financing and financial services to terrorists and terrorist organizations, and the sharing of intelligence about funding activities in support of terrorism.

Sec. 7. The Secretary of the Treasury, in consultation with the Secretary of State and the Attorney General, is hereby authorized to take such actions, including the promulgation of rules and regulations, and to employ all powers granted to the President by IEEPA and UNPA as may be necessary to carry out the purposes of this order. The Secretary of the Treasury may redelegate any of these functions to other officers and agencies of the United States Government. All agencies of the United States Government are hereby directed to take all appropriate measures within their authority to carry out the provisions of this order.

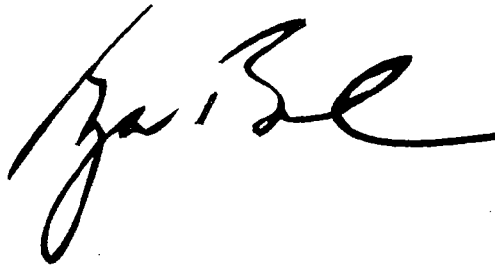
Sec. 8. Nothing in this order is intended to affect the continued effectiveness of any rules, regulations, orders, licenses, or other forms of administrative action issued, taken, or continued in effect heretofore or hereafter under 31 C.F.R. chapter V, except as expressly terminated, modified, or suspended by or pursuant to this order.

Sec. 9. Nothing contained in this order is intended to create, nor does it create, any right, benefit, or privilege, substantive or procedural, enforceable at law by a party against the United States, its agencies, officers, employees or any other person.

Sec. 10. For those persons listed in the Annex to this order or determined to be subject to this order who might have a constitutional presence in the United States, I find that because of the ability to transfer funds or assets instantaneously, prior notice to such persons of measures to be taken pursuant to this order would render these measures ineffectual. I therefore determine that for these measures to be effective in addressing the national emergency declared in this order, there need be no prior notice of a listing or determination made pursuant to this order.

Sec. 11. (a) This order is effective at 12:01 a.m. eastern daylight time on September 24, 2001.

(b) This order shall be transmitted to the Congress and published in the Federal Register.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to be "G. W. Bush", written in a cursive style.

THE WHITE HOUSE,  
September 23, 2001.

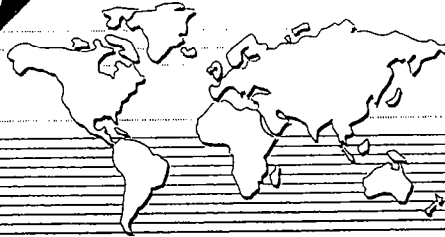
Billing code 3195-01-P

## ANNEX

Al Qaida/Islamic Army  
Abu Sayyaf Group  
Armed Islamic Group (GIA)  
Harakat ul-Mujahidin (HUM)  
Al-Jihad (Egyptian Islamic Jihad)  
Islamic Movement of Uzbekistan (IMU)  
Asbat al-Ansar  
Salafist Group for Call and Combat (GSPC)  
Libyan Islamic Fighting Group  
Al-Itihaad al-Islamiya (AIAI)  
Islamic Army of Aden  
Usama bin Laden  
Muhammad Atif (aka, Subhi Abu Sitta,  
    Abu Hafs Al Masri)  
Sayf al-Adl  
Shaykh Sai'id (aka, Mustafa Muhammad Ahmad)  
Abu Hafs the Mauritanian (aka, Mahfouz Ould al-Walid, Khalid Al-  
    Shanqiti)  
Ibn Al-Shaykh al-Libi  
Abu Zubaydah (aka, Zayn al-Abidin Muhammad Husayn, Tariq)  
Abd al-Hadi al-Iraqi (aka, Abu Abdallah)  
Ayman al-Zawahiri  
Thirwat Salah Shihata  
Tariq Anwar al-Sayyid Ahmad (aka, Fathi, Amr al-Fatih)  
Muhammad Salah (aka, Nasr Fahmi Nasr Hasanayn)  
Makhtab Al-Khidamat/Al Kifah  
Wafa Humanitarian Organization  
Al Rashid Trust  
Mamoun Darkazanli Import-Export Company



U.S. Department of the Treasury  
Office of Foreign Assets Control



# TERRORISM

## What You Need To Know About U.S. Sanctions

**Executive Order 13224 blocking Terrorist Property and a summary of the  
Terrorism Sanctions Regulations (Title 31 Part 595 of the U.S. Code of Federal Regulations),  
Terrorism List Governments Sanctions Regulations (Title 31 Part 596 of the U.S. Code of Federal Regulations), and  
Foreign Terrorist Organizations Sanctions Regulations (Title 31 Part 597 of the U.S. Code of Federal Regulations)**

### EXECUTIVE ORDER 13224 - BLOCKING PROPERTY AND PROHIBITING TRANSACTIONS WITH PERSONS WHO COMMIT, THREATEN TO COMMIT, OR SUPPORT TERRORISM

By the authority vested in me as President by the Constitution and the laws of the United States of America, including the International Emergency Economic Powers Act (50 U.S.C. 1701 et seq.) (IEEPA), the National Emergencies Act (50 U.S.C. 1601 et seq.), section 5 of the United Nations Participation Act of 1945, as amended (22 U.S.C. 287c) (UNPA), and section 301 of title 3, United States Code, and in view of United Nations Security Council Resolution (UNSCR) 1214 of December 8, 1998, UNSCR 1267 of October 15, 1999, UNSCR 1333 of December 19, 2000, and the multilateral sanctions contained therein, and UNSCR 1363 of July 30, 2001, establishing a mechanism to monitor the implementation of UNSCR 1333,

I, GEORGE W. BUSH, President of the United States of America, find that grave acts of terrorism and threats of terrorism committed by foreign terrorists, including the terrorist attacks in New York, Pennsylvania, and the Pentagon committed on September 11, 2001, acts recognized and condemned in UNSCR 1368 of September 12, 2001, and UNSCR 1269 of October 19, 1999, and the continuing and immediate threat of further attacks on United States nationals or the United States constitute an unusual and extraordinary threat to the national security, foreign policy, and economy of the United States, and in furtherance of my proclamation of September 14, 2001, Declaration of National Emergency by Reason of Certain Terrorist Attacks, hereby declare a national emergency to deal with that threat. I also find that because of the pervasiveness and expansiveness of the financial foundation of foreign terrorists, financial sanctions may be appropriate for those foreign persons that support or otherwise associate with these foreign terrorists. I also find that a need exists for further consultation and cooperation with, and sharing of information by, United States and foreign financial institutions as an additional tool to enable the United States to combat the financing of terrorism.

I hereby order:

Section 1. Except to the extent required by section 203(b) of IEEPA (50 U.S.C. 1702(b)), or provided in regulations, orders, directives, or licenses that may be issued pursuant to this order, and notwithstanding any contract entered into or any license or permit granted prior to the effective date of this order, all property and interests in property of the following persons that are in the United States or that hereafter come within the United States, or that hereafter come within the possession or control of United States persons are blocked:

- (a) foreign persons listed in the Annex to this order;
- (b) foreign persons determined by the Secretary of State, in consultation with the Secretary of the Treasury and the Attorney General, to have committed, or to pose a significant risk of committing, acts of terrorism that threaten the security of U.S. nationals or the national security, foreign policy, or economy of the United States;
- (c) persons determined by the Secretary of the Treasury, in consultation with the Secretary of State and the Attorney General, to be owned or controlled by, or to act for or on behalf of those persons listed in the Annex to this order or those persons determined to be subject to subsection 1(b), 1(c), or 1(d)(i) of this order;
- (d) except as provided in section 5 of this order and after such consultation, if any, with foreign authorities as the Secretary of State, in consultation with the Secretary of the Treasury and the Attorney General, deems appropriate in the exercise of his discretion, persons determined by the Secretary of the Treasury, in consultation with the Secretary of State and the Attorney General:
  - (i) to assist in, sponsor, or provide financial, material, or technological support for, or financial or other services to or in support of, such acts of terrorism or those persons listed in the Annex to this order or determined to be subject to this order; or
  - (ii) to be otherwise associated with those persons listed in the Annex to this order or those persons determined to be subject to subsection 1(b), 1(c), or 1(d)(i) of this order.

Sec. 2. Except to the extent required by section 203(b) of IEEPA (50 U.S.C. 1702(b)), or provided in regulations, orders, directives, or licenses that may be issued pursuant to this order, and notwithstanding any contract entered into or any license or permit granted prior to the effective date:

- (a) any transaction or dealing by United States persons or within the United States in property or interests in property blocked pursuant to this order is prohibited, including but not limited to the making or receiving of any contribution of funds, goods, or services to or for the benefit of those persons listed in the Annex to this order or determined to be subject to this order;
- (b) any transaction by any United States person or within the United States that evades or avoids, or has the purpose of evading or avoiding, or attempts to violate, any of the prohibitions set forth in this order is prohibited; and
- (c) any conspiracy formed to violate any of the prohibitions set forth in this order is prohibited.

Sec. 3. For purposes of this order:

- (a) the term "person" means an individual or entity;
- (b) the term "entity" means a partnership, association, corporation, or other organization, group, or subgroup;
- (c) the term "United States person" means any United States citizen, permanent resident alien, entity organized under the laws of the United States (including foreign branches), or any person in the United States; and
- (d) the term "terrorism" means an activity that —
  - (i) involves a violent act or an act dangerous to human life, property, or infrastructure; and
  - (ii) appears to be intended —
    - (A) to intimidate or coerce a civilian population;
    - (B) to influence the policy of a government by intimidation or coercion; or
    - (C) to affect the conduct of a government by mass destruction, assassination, kidnapping, or hostage-taking.

Sec. 4. I hereby determine that the making of donations of the type specified in section 203(b)(2) of IEEPA (50 U.S.C. 1702(b)(2)) by United States persons to persons determined to be subject to this order would seriously impair my ability to deal with the national emergency declared in this order, and would endanger Armed Forces of the United States that are in a situation where imminent involvement in hostilities is clearly indicated by the circumstances, and hereby prohibit such donations as provided by section 1 of this order. Furthermore, I hereby determine that the Trade Sanctions Reform and Export Enhancement Act of 2000 (title IX, Public Law 106-387) shall not affect the imposition or the continuation of the imposition of any unilateral agricultural sanction or unilateral medical sanction on any person determined to be subject to this order because imminent involvement of the Armed Forces of the United States in hostilities is clearly indicated by the circumstances.

Sec. 5. With respect to those persons designated pursuant to subsection 1(d) of this order, the Secretary of the Treasury, in the exercise of his discretion and in consultation with the Secretary of State and the Attorney General, may take such other actions than the complete blocking of property or interests in property as the President is authorized to take under IEEPA and UNPA if the Secretary of the Treasury, in consultation with the Secretary of State and the Attorney General, deems such other actions to be consistent with the national interests of the United States, considering such factors as he deems appropriate.

Sec. 6. The Secretary of State, the Secretary of the Treasury, and other appropriate agencies shall make all relevant efforts to cooperate and coordinate with other countries, including through technical assistance, as well as bilateral and multilateral agreements and arrangements, to achieve the objectives of this order, including the prevention and suppression of acts of terrorism, the denial of financing and financial services to terrorists and terrorist organizations, and the sharing of intelligence about funding activities in support of terrorism.

Sec. 7. The Secretary of the Treasury, in consultation with the Secretary of State and the Attorney General, is hereby authorized to take such actions, including the promulgation of rules and regulations, and to employ all powers granted to the President by IEEPA and UNPA as may be necessary to carry out the purposes of this order. The Secretary of the Treasury may redelegate any of these functions to other officers and agencies of the United States Government. All agencies of the United States Government are hereby directed to take all appropriate measures within their authority to carry out the provisions of this order.

Sec. 8. Nothing in this order is intended to affect the continued effectiveness of any rules, regulations, orders, licenses, or other forms of administrative action issued, taken, or continued in effect heretofore or hereafter under 31 C.F.R. chapter V, except as expressly terminated, modified, or suspended by or pursuant to this order.

Sec. 9. Nothing contained in this order is intended to create, nor does it create, any right, benefit, or privilege, substantive or procedural, enforceable at law by a party against the United States, its agencies, officers, employees or any other person.

Sec. 10. For those persons listed in the Annex to this order or determined to be subject to this order who might have a constitutional presence in the United States, I find that because of the ability to transfer funds or assets instantaneously, prior notice to such persons of measures to be taken pursuant to this order would render these measures ineffectual. I therefore determine that for these measures to be effective in addressing the national emergency declared in this order, there need be no prior notice of a listing or determination made pursuant to this order.

- Sec. 11. (a) This order is effective at 12:01 a.m. eastern daylight time on September 24, 2001.
- (b) This order shall be transmitted to the Congress and published in the *Federal Register*.

THE WHITE HOUSE  
September 23, 2001

#### ANNEX

Al Qaida/Islamic Army  
Abu Sayyaf Group  
Armed Islamic Group (AIG)  
Harakat ul-Mujahidin (HUM)  
Al-Jihad (Egyptian Islamic Jihad)  
Islamic Movement of Uzbekistan (IMU)  
Asbat al-Ansar  
Salafist Group for Call and Combat (GSPC)  
Libyan Islamic Fighting Group  
Al-Itihaad al-Islamiya (AIAI)  
Islamic Army of Aden  
Usama bin Laden  
Muhammad Atif (aka, Subhi Abu Sitta, Abu Hafs Al Masri)  
Sayf al-Adl  
Shaykh Salih (aka, Mustafa Muhammad Ahmad)  
Abu Hafs the Mauritanian (aka, Mahfouz Ould al-Walid, Khalid Al-Shanqiti)  
Ibn Al-Shaykh al-Libi  
Abu Zubaydah (aka, Zayn al-Abidin Muhammad Husayn, Tariq)  
Abd al-Hadi al-Iraqi (aka, Abu Abdallah)  
Ayman al-Zawahiri  
Thirwat Salah Shihata  
Tariq Anwar al-Sayyid Ahmad (aka, Fathi, Amr al-Fatih)  
Muhammad Salah (aka, Nasr Fahm, Nasr Hasanayn)  
Makhtab Al-Khidamat/Al Kilaf  
Wafa Humanitarian Organization  
Al Rashid Trust  
Mamoun Darkazanli Import-Export Company

###

NAMES OF THOSE DESIGNATED ON 10-12-01

Abdullah Ahmed Abdullah  
 Haji Abdul Manan Agha  
 Al-Hamati Sweets Bakeries  
 Muhammad Al-Hamati  
 Amin Al-Haq  
 Saqar Al-Jadawi  
 Ahmad Sa'id Al-Kadr  
 Anas Al-Liby  
 Ahmad Ibrahim Al-Mughassil  
 Abdelkarim Hussein Mohamed Al-Nasser  
 Al-Nur Honey Press Shops  
 Yasin Al-Qadi  
 Sa'd Al-Sharif  
 Al-Shifa' Honey Press for Industry and Commerce  
 Ibrahim Salih Mohammed Al-Yacoub  
 Ahmed Mohammed Hamed Ali  
 Ali Atwa  
 Muhsin Musa Matwalli Atwah  
 Bilal Bin Marwan  
 Ayadi Chaliq Bin Muhammad  
 Mamoun Darkazanli  
 Ali Saed Bin Ali El-Hoorie  
 Mustafa Mohamed Fadhil  
 Ahmed Khalfan Ghailani  
 Riad Hijazi  
 Hasan Izz-Al-Din  
 Jaish-I-Mohammed  
 Jam'Yah Ta'Awun Al-Islamia  
 Mufti Rashid Ahmad Ladehyanoy  
 Fazul Abdullah Mohammed  
 Khalid Shaikh Mohammed  
 Fahid Mohammed Ally Msalam  
 Imad Fa'iz Mughniyah  
 Rabita Trust  
 Sheikh Ahmed Salim Swedan  
 Omar Mahmoud Uthman  
 Abdul Rahman Yasin  
 Tahir Yuldashev  
 K. hammad Zia

NAMES OF THOSE DESIGNATED ON 11-07-01

Aaran Money Wire Service Inc.  
 Abbas Abdi ALI  
 Abdi Abdulaziz Ali  
 Abdirisak Aden  
 Abdullahi Hussein Kahie  
 Ahmed Nur Ali Jim'ale (a.k.a. Ahmad Nur Ali Jim'ale; a.k.a. Ahmad Ali Jimale; a.k.a. Ahmed Nur Jumale; a.k.a. Ahmed Ali Jumali)  
 Al Baraka Exchange LLC  
 Al-Barakaat (Mogadishu)  
 Al-Barakaat Bank (Mogadishu)  
 Al-Barakaat Bank of Somalia (a.k.a. Barakaat Bank of Somalia; a.k.a. BBS)  
 Al-Barakat Global Telecommunications (a.k.a. Barakaat Globetelcompany)  
 Al-Barakaat Group of Companies Somalia Limited (a.k.a. Al-Barakat Financial Company)  
 Al Taqwa Trade, Property and Industry Company Limited (f.k.a. Al Taqwa Trade, Property and Industry; f.k.a. Al Taqwa Trade, Property and Industry Establishment; f.k.a. Himmat Establishment)  
 Al-Barakaat Wiring Service (U.S.A.)  
 Al-Barakat Finance Group  
 Al-Barakat Financial Holding Company  
 Al-Barakat International (a.k.a. Baraco Co.)  
 Al-Barakat Investments  
 Albert Friedrich Armand Huber (a.k.a. Ahmed Huber)  
 Ali Ghaleb Himmat  
 Asat Trust Reg.  
 Bank Al Taqwa Limited (a.k.a. Al Taqwa Bank; a.k.a. Bank Al Taqwa)  
 Baraka Trading Company  
 Barakaat Boston (U.S.A.)  
 Barakaat Construction Company  
 Barakaat Enterprise (U.S.A.)  
 Barakaat Group of Companies  
 Barakaat International (Sweden)  
 Barakaat International Companies (BICO)  
 Barakaat International Foundation  
 Barakaat International, Inc. (U.S.A.)  
 Barakaat North America, Inc. (Canada & U.S.A.)  
 Barakaat Red Sea Telecommunications  
 Barakaat Telecommunications Company Limited (BTELCO)  
 Barakaat Telecommunications Company Somalia, Limited  
 Barakat Bank and Remittances  
 Barakat Computer Consulting (BCC)  
 Barakat Consulting Group (BCG)  
 Barakat Global Telephone Company  
 Barakat Post Express (BPE)  
 Barakat Refreshment Company  
 Barakat Wire Transfer Company (U.S.A.)  
 Barako Trading Company LLC  
 Dahir Ubeidullahi Aweys  
 Garad Jama (a.k.a. Garad K. Nor; a.k.a. Fortune Ahmed Wasrsame)

Global Service International (U.S.A.)  
Hassan Dahir Aweys (a.k.a. Sheikh Hassan Dahir Aweys; a.k.a. Shaykh Hassan Dahir Aweys)  
Heyatul Ulya  
Hussein Mahamud Abdulkadir  
Liban Hussein  
Mohamed Mansour  
Nada Management Organization SA (f.k.a. Al Taqwa Management Organization SA)  
Parka Trading Company  
Red Sea Barakat Company Limited  
Somali International Relief Organization (U.S.A.)  
Somali Internet Company  
Somali Network AB (a.k.a. Som Net AB)  
Youssef M. Nada  
Youssef M. Nada & Co. Gesellschaft M.B.H.  
Youssef Nada (a.k.a. Youssef M. Nada; a.k.a. Youssef Mustafa Nada)  
Yusaf Ahmed Ali  
Zeinab Mansour-Fatlouh

#### NAMES OF THOSE DESIGNATED ON 12-04-01

Al-Aqsa Islamic Bank (a.k.a. Al-Aqsa Al-Islami Bank)  
Beit El-Mal Holdings (a.k.a. Arab Palestinian Beit El-Mal Company; a.k.a. Beit Al Mal Holdings; a.k.a. Beit El Mal Al-Phalastini Al-Arabi Al-Mushima Al-Aama Al-Mahaduda Ltd.; a.k.a. Palestinian Arab Beit El Mal Corporation, Ltd.)  
Holy Land Foundation for Relief and Development (f.k.a. Occupied Land Fund) U.S.A.

#### NAMES OF THOSE DESIGNATED ON 12-20-01

Lashkar E-Tayyiba (a.k.a. Army of the Righteous; a.k.a. Lashkar E-Toiba; a.k.a. Lashkar-I-Taiba)  
Sultan Bashir-Ud-Din Mahmood (a.k.a. Sultan Bashiruddin Mahmood; a.k.a. Dr. Bashir Uddin Mehmood; a.k.a. Sultan Baishiruddin Mekmud)  
Abdul Majeed (a.k.a. Chaudhry Abdul Majeed; a.k.a. Abdul Majid)  
Mohammed Tufail (a.k.a. S.M. Tufail; a.k.a. Sheik Mohammed Tufail)  
Ummah Tameer E-Nau (UTN) (a.k.a. Foundation for Construction; a.k.a. Nation Building; a.k.a. Reconstruction Foundation; a.k.a. Reconstruction of the Islamic Community; a.k.a. Reconstruction of the Muslim Ummah; a.k.a. Ummah Tameer I-Nau; a.k.a. Ummah Tamir E-Nau; a.k.a. Ummah Tamir I-Nau; a.k.a. Ummat Tamir E-Nau; a.k.a. Ummat Tamir-I-Pau)

#### NAMES OF THOSE LISTED ON 12-31-01

Continuity IRA (CIRA)  
Loyalist Volunteer Force (LVF)  
Orange Volunteers  
Red Hand Defenders (RHD)  
Ulster Defence Association (a.k.a. Ulster Freedom Fighters)  
First of October Antifascist Resistance Group (GRAPO)

#### NAMES OF THOSE DESIGNATED ON 01-09-02

Afghan Support Committee (ASC) (a.k.a. Ahya ul Turas; a.k.a. Jamiat Ayat-ur-Rhas al Islamia; a.k.a. Jamiat Ihya ul Turath al Islamia; a.k.a. Lajnat el Masa Eidatul Afghanistan)  
Abu Bakr Al-Jaziri  
Abd al-Muhsin Al-Libi (a.k.a. Ibrahim Ali Muhammad Abu Bakr)  
Revival of Islamic Heritage Society (RIHS) (a.k.a. Jamia Ihya ul Turath; a.k.a. Jamiat Ihia Al-Turath AL-Islamiya; a.k.a. Revival of Islamic Society Heritage on the African Continent) (Pakistan & Afghanistan) (office in Kuwait is NOT designated)

### Details of Specially Designated Global Terrorist [SDGT] Entities

17 NOVEMBER (a.k.a. REVOLUTIONARY ORGANIZATION 17 NOVEMBER; a.k.a. EPANASTATIKI ORGANOSI 17 NOEMVRI) [FTO] also listed as [SDGT] on 10-31-01  
32 COUNTY SOVEREIGNTY COMMITTEE (a.k.a. 32 COUNTY SOVEREIGNTY MOVEMENT; a.k.a. IRISH REPUBLICAN PRISONERS WELFARE ASSOCIATION; a.k.a. REAL IRA; a.k.a. REAL IRISH REPUBLICAN ARMY; a.k.a. REAL OGLAIGH NA HEIREANN; a.k.a. RIRA) [FTO] also listed as [SDGT] on 10-31-01  
32 COUNTY SOVEREIGNTY MOVEMENT (a.k.a. 32 COUNTY SOVEREIGNTY COMMITTEE; a.k.a. IRISH REPUBLICAN PRISONERS WELFARE ASSOCIATION; REAL IRA; a.k.a. REAL IRISH REPUBLICAN ARMY; a.k.a. REAL OGLAIGH NA HEIREANN; a.k.a. RIRA) [FTO] also listed as [SDGT] on 10-31-01  
A.I.C. COMPREHENSIVE RESEARCH INSTITUTE (a.k.a. AUM SHINRIKYO; a.k.a. A.I.C. SOGOKENKYUSHO; a.k.a. ALEPH; a.k.a. AUM SUPREME TRUTH) [FTO] also listed as [SDGT] on 10-31-01  
A.I.C. SOGOKENKYUSHO (a.k.a. AUM SHINRIKYO; a.k.a. A.I.C. COMPREHENSIVE RESEARCH INSTITUTE; a.k.a. ALEPH; a.k.a. AUM SUPREME TRUTH) [FTO] also listed as [SDGT] on 10-31-01  
AARAN MONEY WIRE SERVICE INC., 1806 Riverside Ave., 2nd Floor, Minneapolis, Minnesota, U.S.A. [SDGT] 11-07-01  
ABU GHUNAYM SQUAD OF THE HIZBALLAH BAYT AL-MAQDIS (a.k.a. PALESTINE ISLAMIC JIHAD - SHAQAQI FACTION; a.k.a. AL-AWDAH BRIGADES; a.k.a. AL-QUDS BRIGADES; a.k.a. AL-QUDS SQUADS; a.k.a. ISLAMIC JIHAD IN PALESTINE; a.k.a. ISLAMIC JIHAD OF PALESTINE; a.k.a. PALESTINIAN ISLAMIC JIHAD;

a.k.a. PIJ; a.k.a. PIJ-SHALLAH FACTION; a.k.a. PIJ-SHAQAQI FACTION; a.k.a. SAYARA AL-QUDS) [SDT] [FTO] also listed as [SDGT] on 10-31-01  
ABUNIDAL ORGANIZATION (a.k.a. ANO; a.k.a. BLACK SEPTEMBER; a.k.a. FATAH REVOLUTIONARY COUNCIL; a.k.a. ARAB REVOLUTIONARY COUNCIL; a.k.a. ARAB REVOLUTIONARY BRIGADES; a.k.a. REVOLUTIONARY ORGANIZATION OF SOCIALIST MUSLIMS) [SDT] [FTO] also listed as [SDGT] on 10-31-01  
ABU SAYYAF GROUP (a.k.a. AL HARAKAT AL ISLAMIYYA) [FTO] [SDGT] 09-24-01  
AFGHAN SUPPORT COMMITTEE (ASC) (a.k.a. AHYA UL TURAS; a.k.a. JAMIAT AYAT-UR-RHAS AL ISLAMIA; a.k.a. JAMIAT IHYA UL TURATH AL ISLAMIA; a.k.a. LAJNAT UL MASA EIDATUL AFGHANIA) Grand Trunk Road, near Pushtoon Garhi Pabbi, Peshawar, Pakistan; Cheprahar Hadda, Mia Omar Sabaqah School, Jalalabad, Afghanistan [SDGT] 01-09-02  
AHYA UL TURAS (a.k.a. AFGHAN SUPPORT COMMITTEE (ASC); a.k.a. JAMIAT AYAT-UR-RHAS AL ISLAMIA; a.k.a. JAMIAT IHYA UL TURATH AL ISLAMIA; a.k.a. LAJNAT UL MASA EIDATUL AFGHANIA) Grand Trunk Road, near Pushtoon Garhi Pabbi, Peshawar, Pakistan; Cheprahar Hadda, Mia Omar Sabaqah School, Jalalabad, Afghanistan [SDGT] 01-09-02  
AIAl (a.k.a. AL-ITIHAAD AL-ISLAMIYA) [SDGT] 09-24-01  
AL-AQSA AL-ISLAMIC BANK (a.k.a. AL-AQSA ISLAMIC BANK), P.O. Box 3753 al-Beireh, West Bank; Ramallah II 970, West Bank [SDT] [SDGT] 12-04-01  
AL-AQSA ISLAMIC BANK (a.k.a. AL-AQSA AL-ISLAMIC BANK), P.O. Box 3753 al-Beireh, West Bank; Ramallah II 970, West Bank [SDT] [SDGT] 12-04-01



List of Groups/Individuals Designated by the  
Secretary of State under Executive Order 13224

December 29, 2001

- Continuity Irish Republican Army (CIRA)
- Loyalist Volunteer Force (LVF)
- Orange Volunteers (OV)
- Red Hand Defenders (RHD)
- Ulster Defence Association/Ulster Freedom Fighters (UDA/UFF)
- First of October Antifascist Resistance Group (GRAPO)
- Palestinian Islamic Jihad (PIJ)
- Palestine Liberation Front (PLF)
- Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine (PFLP)
- PFLP-General Command (PFLP-GC)
- Real IRA
- Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia (FARC)
- Revolutionary Nuclei (formerly ELA)

December 20, 2001

- Lashkar e-Tayyiba (LET)

November 2, 2001

- Abu Nidal Organization (ANO)
- Aum Shinrikyo
- Basque Fatherland and Liberty (ETA)
- Gama'a al-Islamiyya (Islamic Group)
- HAMAS (Islamic Resistance Movement)
- Hizballah (Party of God)
- Kahane Chai (Kach)
- Kurdistan Workers' Party (PKK)
- Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam (LTTE)
- Mujahedin-e Khalq Organization (MEK)
- National Liberation Army (ELN)

- Revolutionary Organization 17 November
- Revolutionary People's Liberation Army/Front (DHKP/C)
- Shining Path (Sendero Luminoso, SL)
- United Self-Defense Forces of Colombia (AUC)

October 12, 2001

- Khalid Shaikh Mohammed
- Abdelkarim Hussein Mohamed al-Nasser
- Ahmad Ibrahim al-Mughassil
- Ali Saed bin Ali el-Hoorie
- Ibrahim Salih Mohammed al-Yacoub
- Ali Atwa
- Hasan Izz-al-Din
- Imad Fayez Mugniyah



Wednesday  
January 25, 1995

Executive Order

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**Part IX**

**The President**

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Executive Order 12947—Prohibiting  
Transactions With Terrorists Who  
Threaten To Disrupt the Middle East  
Peace Process



# Presidential Documents

Title 3—

The President

Executive Order 12947 of January 23, 1995

## Prohibiting Transactions With Terrorists Who Threaten To Disrupt the Middle East Peace Process

By the authority vested in me as President by the Constitution and the laws of the United States of America, including the International Emergency Economic Powers Act (50 U.S.C. 1701 *et seq.*) (IEEPA), the National Emergencies Act (50 U.S.C. 1601 *et seq.*), and section 301 of title 3, United States Code.

I, WILLIAM J. CLINTON, President of the United States of America, find that grave acts of violence committed by foreign terrorists that disrupt the Middle East peace process constitute an unusual and extraordinary threat to the national security, foreign policy, and economy of the United States, and hereby declare a national emergency to deal with that threat.

I hereby order:

**Section 1.** Except to the extent provided in section 203(b)(3) and (4) of IEEPA (50 U.S.C. 1702(b)(3) and (4)) and in regulations, orders, directives, or licenses that may be issued pursuant to this order, and notwithstanding any contract entered into or any license or permit granted prior to the effective date: (a) all property and interests in property of:

- (i) the persons listed in the Annex to this order;
- (ii) foreign persons designated by the Secretary of State, in coordination with the Secretary of the Treasury and the Attorney General, because they are found:
  - (A) to have committed, or to pose a significant risk of committing, acts of violence that have the purpose or effect of disrupting the Middle East peace process, or
  - (B) to assist in, sponsor, or provide financial, material, or technological support for, or services in support of, such acts of violence; and
- (iii) persons determined by the Secretary of the Treasury, in coordination with the Secretary of State and the Attorney General, to be owned or controlled by, or to act for or on behalf of, any of the foregoing persons, that are in the United States, that hereafter come within the United States, or that hereafter come within the possession or control of United States persons, are blocked;

(b) any transaction or dealing by United States persons or within the United States in property or interests in property of the persons designated in or pursuant to this order is prohibited, including the making or receiving of any contribution of funds, goods, or services to or for the benefit of such persons;

(c) any transaction by any United States person or within the United States that evades or avoids, or has the purpose of evading or avoiding, or attempts to violate, any of the prohibitions set forth in this order, is prohibited.

**Sec. 2.** For the purposes of this order: (a) the term "person" means an individual or entity;

(b) the term "entity" means a partnership, association, corporation, or other organization, group, or subgroup;

(c) the term "United States person" means any United States citizen, permanent resident alien, entity organized under the laws of the United States (including foreign branches), or any person in the United States; and

(d) the term "foreign person" means any citizen or national of a foreign state (including any such individual who is also a citizen or national of the United States) or any entity not organized solely under the laws of the United States or existing solely in the United States, but does not include a foreign state.

Sec. 3. I hereby determine that the making of donations of the type specified in section 203(b)(2)(A) of IEEPA (50 U.S.C. 1702(b)(2)(A)) by United States persons to persons designated in or pursuant to this order would seriously impair my ability to deal with the national emergency declared in this order, and hereby prohibit such donations as provided by section 1 of this order.

Sec. 4. (a) The Secretary of the Treasury, in consultation with the Secretary of State and, as appropriate, the Attorney General, is hereby authorized to take such actions, including the promulgation of rules and regulations, and to employ all powers granted to me by IEEPA as may be necessary to carry out the purposes of this order. The Secretary of the Treasury may redelegate any of these functions to other officers and agencies of the United States Government. All agencies of the United States Government are hereby directed to take all appropriate measures within their authority to carry out the provisions of this order.

(b) Any investigation emanating from a possible violation of this order, or of any license, order, or regulation issued pursuant to this order, shall first be coordinated with the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI), and any matter involving evidence of a criminal violation shall be referred to the FBI for further investigation. The FBI shall timely notify the Department of the Treasury of any action it takes on such referrals.

Sec. 5. Nothing contained in this order shall create any right or benefit, substantive or procedural, enforceable by any party against the United States, its agencies or instrumentalities, its officers or employees, or any other person.

Sec. 6. (a) This order is effective at 12:01 a.m., eastern standard time on January 24, 1995.

(b) This order shall be transmitted to the Congress and published in the Federal Register.



THE WHITE HOUSE,  
January 23, 1995.

ANNEX

TERRORIST ORGANIZATIONS WHICH THREATEN TO DISRUPT THE MIDDLE EAST PEACE  
PROCESS

Abu Nidal Organization (ANO)

Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine (DFLP)

Hizballah

Islamic Gama'at (IG)

Islamic Resistance Movement (HAMAS)

Jihad

Kach

Kahane Chai

Palestinian Islamic Jihad-Shiqaqi faction (PIJ)

Palestine Liberation Front-Abu Abbas faction (PLF-Abu Abbas)

Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine (PFLP)

Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine-General Command (PFLP-GC)

[FR Doc. 95-2040

Filed 1-24-95; 10:10 am]

Billing code 4810-31-P





Wednesday  
January 25, 1995

Registered  
Federal Reserve

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**Part X**

**Department of the  
Treasury**

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**Office of Foreign Assets Control**

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**List of Specially Designated Terrorists  
Who Threaten To Disrupt the Middle East  
Peace Process; Notice**



**DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY****Office of Foreign Assets Control****List of Specially Designated Terrorists Who Threaten To Disrupt the Middle East Peace Process**

**AGENCY:** Office of Foreign Assets Control, Treasury.

**ACTION:** Notice of blocking.

**SUMMARY:** The Treasury Department is issuing a list of blocked persons who have been designated by the President as terrorist organizations threatening the Middle East peace process or have been found to be owned or controlled by, or to be acting for or on behalf of, these terrorist organizations.

**EFFECTIVE DATE:** January 24, 1995.

**FOR FURTHER INFORMATION:** J. Robert McBrien, Chief, International Programs, Tel.: (202) 622-2420; Office of Foreign Assets Control, Department of the Treasury, 1500 Pennsylvania Avenue NW., Washington, DC 20220.

**SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:****Electronic Availability**

This document is available as an electronic file on The Federal Bulletin Board the day of publication in the Federal Register. By modem dial 202/512-1387 or call 202/512-1530 for disks or paper copies. This file is available in Postscript, WordPerfect 5.1 and ASCII.

**Background**

On January 23, 1995, President Clinton signed Executive Order 12947, "Prohibiting Transactions with Terrorists Who Threaten To Disrupt the Middle East Peace Process" (the "Order"). The Order blocks all property subject to U.S. jurisdiction in which there is any interest of 12 terrorist organizations that threaten the Middle East peace process as identified in an Annex to the Order. The Order also blocks the property and interests in property subject to U.S. jurisdiction of persons designated by the Secretary of State, in coordination with the Secretary of Treasury and the Attorney General, who are found (1) to have committed, or to pose a significant risk of committing, acts of violence that have the purpose or effect of disrupting the Middle East peace process, or (2) to assist in, sponsor or provide financial, material, or technological support for, or services in support of, such acts of violence. In addition, the Order blocks all property and interests in property subject to U.S. jurisdiction in which there is any interest of persons determined by the Secretary of the Treasury, in coordination with the Secretary of State

and the Attorney General, to be owned or controlled by, or to act for or on behalf of, any other person designated pursuant to the Order (collectively "Specially Designated Terrorists" or "SDTs").

The Order further prohibits any transaction or dealing by a United States person or within the United States in property or interests in property of SDTs, including the making or receiving of any contribution of funds, goods, or services to or for the benefit of such persons. This prohibition includes donations that are intended to relieve human suffering.

Designations of persons blocked pursuant to the Order are effective upon the date of determination by the Secretary of State or his delegate, or the Director of the Office of Foreign Assets Control acting under authority delegated by the Secretary of the Treasury. Public notice of blocking is effective upon the date of filing with the Federal Register, or upon prior actual notice.

**List of Specially Designated Terrorists Who Threaten the Middle East Peace Process**

**Note:** The abbreviations used in this list are as follows: "DOB" means "date of birth," "a.k.a." means "also known as," and "POB" means "place of birth."

**Entities**

ABU NIDAL ORGANIZATION (a.k.a. ANO, a.k.a. BLACK SEPTEMBER, a.k.a. FATAH REVOLUTIONARY COUNCIL, a.k.a. ARAB REVOLUTIONARY COUNCIL, a.k.a. ARAB REVOLUTIONARY BRIGADES, a.k.a. REVOLUTIONARY ORGANIZATION OF SOCIALIST MUSLIMS); Libya; Lebanon; Algeria; Sudan; Iraq.

AL-GAMA'A AL-ISLAMIYYA (a.k.a. ISLAMIC GAMA'AT, a.k.a. GAMA'AT, a.k.a. GAMA'AT AL-ISLAMIYYA, a.k.a. THE ISLAMIC GROUP); Egypt.

AL-JIHAD (a.k.a. JIHAD GROUP, a.k.a. VANGUARDS OF CONQUEST, a.k.a. TALAA'AL AL-FATEH); Egypt.

ANO (a.k.a. ABU NIDAL ORGANIZATION, a.k.a. BLACK SEPTEMBER, a.k.a. FATAH REVOLUTIONARY COUNCIL, a.k.a. ARAB REVOLUTIONARY COUNCIL, a.k.a. ARAB REVOLUTIONARY BRIGADES, a.k.a. REVOLUTIONARY ORGANIZATION OF SOCIALIST MUSLIMS); Libya; Lebanon; Algeria; Sudan; Iraq.

ANSAR ALLAH (a.k.a. PARTY OF GOD, a.k.a. HIZBALLAH, a.k.a. ISLAMIC JIHAD, a.k.a. REVOLUTIONARY JUSTICE ORGANIZATION, a.k.a. ORGANIZATION OF THE OPPRESSED ON EARTH, a.k.a. ISLAMIC JIHAD FOR

THE LIBERATION OF PALESTINE, a.k.a. FOLLOWERS OF THE PROPHET MUHAMMAD); Lebanon.

ARAB REVOLUTIONARY BRIGADES (a.k.a. ANO, a.k.a. ABU NIDAL ORGANIZATION, a.k.a. BLACK SEPTEMBER, a.k.a. FATAH REVOLUTIONARY COUNCIL, a.k.a. ARAB REVOLUTIONARY COUNCIL, a.k.a. REVOLUTIONARY ORGANIZATION OF SOCIALIST MUSLIMS); Libya; Lebanon; Algeria; Sudan; Iraq.

ARAB REVOLUTIONARY COUNCIL (a.k.a. ANO, a.k.a. ABU NIDAL ORGANIZATION, a.k.a. BLACK SEPTEMBER, a.k.a. FATAH REVOLUTIONARY COUNCIL, a.k.a. ARAB REVOLUTIONARY BRIGADES, a.k.a. REVOLUTIONARY ORGANIZATION OF SOCIALIST MUSLIMS); Libya; Lebanon; Algeria; Sudan; Iraq.

BLACK SEPTEMBER (a.k.a. ANO, a.k.a. ABU NIDAL ORGANIZATION, a.k.a. FATAH REVOLUTIONARY COUNCIL, a.k.a. ARAB REVOLUTIONARY COUNCIL, a.k.a. ARAB REVOLUTIONARY BRIGADES, a.k.a. REVOLUTIONARY ORGANIZATION OF SOCIALIST MUSLIMS); Libya; Lebanon; Algeria; Sudan; Iraq.

DEMOCRATIC FRONT FOR THE LIBERATION OF PALESTINE (a.k.a. DEMOCRATIC FRONT FOR THE LIBERATION OF PALESTINE—HAWATMEH FACTION, a.k.a. DFLP); Lebanon; Syria; Israel.

DEMOCRATIC FRONT FOR THE LIBERATION OF PALESTINE—HAWATMEH FACTION (a.k.a. DEMOCRATIC FRONT FOR THE LIBERATION OF PALESTINE, a.k.a. DFLP); Lebanon; Syria; Israel.

DFLP (a.k.a. DEMOCRATIC FRONT FOR THE LIBERATION OF PALESTINE—HAWATMEH FACTION, a.k.a. DEMOCRATIC FRONT FOR THE LIBERATION OF PALESTINE); Lebanon; Syria; Israel.

FATAH REVOLUTIONARY COUNCIL (a.k.a. ANO, a.k.a. ABU NIDAL ORGANIZATION, a.k.a. BLACK SEPTEMBER, a.k.a. ARAB REVOLUTIONARY COUNCIL, a.k.a. ARAB REVOLUTIONARY BRIGADES, a.k.a. REVOLUTIONARY ORGANIZATION OF SOCIALIST MUSLIMS); Libya; Lebanon; Algeria; Sudan; Iraq.

FOLLOWERS OF THE PROPHET MUHAMMAD (a.k.a. PARTY OF GOD, a.k.a. HIZBALLAH, a.k.a. ISLAMIC JIHAD, a.k.a. REVOLUTIONARY JUSTICE ORGANIZATION, a.k.a. ORGANIZATION OF THE OPPRESSED ON EARTH, a.k.a. ISLAMIC JIHAD FOR

THE LIBERATION OF PALESTINE, a.k.a. ANSAR ALLAH); Lebanon.

GAMA'AT (a.k.a. ISLAMIC GAMA'AT, a.k.a. GAMA'AT AL-ISLAMIYYA, a.k.a. THE ISLAMIC GROUP, a.k.a. AL-GAMA'A AL-ISLAMIYYA); Egypt.

GAMA'AT AL-ISLAMIYYA (a.k.a. ISLAMIC GAMA'AT, a.k.a. GAMA'AT, a.k.a. THE ISLAMIC GROUP, a.k.a. AL-GAMA'A AL-ISLAMIYYA); Egypt.

HAMAS (a.k.a. ISLAMIC RESISTANCE MOVEMENT); Gaza; West Bank Territories; Jordan.

HIZBALLAH (a.k.a. PARTY OF GOD, a.k.a. ISLAMIC JIHAD, a.k.a. REVOLUTIONARY JUSTICE ORGANIZATION, a.k.a.

ORGANIZATION OF THE OPPRESSED ON EARTH, a.k.a. ISLAMIC JIHAD FOR THE LIBERATION OF PALESTINE, a.k.a. ANSAR ALLAH, a.k.a. FOLLOWERS OF THE PROPHET MUHAMMAD); Lebanon.

ISLAMIC GAMA'AT (a.k.a. GAMA'AT, a.k.a. GAMA'AT AL-ISLAMIYYA, a.k.a. THE ISLAMIC GROUP, a.k.a. AL-GAMA'A AL-ISLAMIYYA); Egypt.

ISLAMIC JIHAD (a.k.a. PARTY OF GOD, a.k.a. HIZBALLAH, a.k.a. REVOLUTIONARY JUSTICE ORGANIZATION, a.k.a. ORGANIZATION OF THE OPPRESSED ON EARTH, a.k.a. ISLAMIC JIHAD FOR THE LIBERATION OF PALESTINE, a.k.a. ANSAR ALLAH, a.k.a. FOLLOWERS OF THE PROPHET MUHAMMAD); Lebanon.

ISLAMIC JIHAD FOR THE LIBERATION OF PALESTINE (a.k.a. PARTY OF GOD, a.k.a. HIZBALLAH, a.k.a. ISLAMIC JIHAD, a.k.a. REVOLUTIONARY JUSTICE ORGANIZATION, a.k.a. ORGANIZATION OF THE OPPRESSED ON EARTH, a.k.a. ANSAR ALLAH, a.k.a. FOLLOWERS OF THE PROPHET MUHAMMAD); Lebanon.

ISLAMIC JIHAD OF PALESTINE (a.k.a. PIJ, a.k.a. PALESTINIAN ISLAMIC JIHAD—SHIQAQI, a.k.a. PIJ SHIQAQI/AWDA FACTION, a.k.a. PALESTINIAN ISLAMIC JIHAD); Israel; Jordan; Lebanon.

ISLAMIC RESISTANCE MOVEMENT (a.k.a. HAMAS); Gaza; West Bank Territories; Jordan.

JIHAD GROUP (a.k.a. AL-JIHAD, a.k.a. VANGUARDS OF CONQUEST, a.k.a. TALAA'AL AL-FATEH); Egypt.

KACH; Israel.

KAHANE CHAI; Israel.

ORGANIZATION OF THE OPPRESSED ON EARTH (a.k.a. PARTY OF GOD, a.k.a. HIZBALLAH, a.k.a. ISLAMIC JIHAD, a.k.a. REVOLUTIONARY JUSTICE ORGANIZATION, a.k.a. ISLAMIC

JIHAD FOR THE LIBERATION OF PALESTINE, a.k.a. ANSAR ALLAH, a.k.a. FOLLOWERS OF THE PROPHET MUHAMMAD); Lebanon.

PALESTINE LIBERATION FRONT (a.k.a. PALESTINE LIBERATION FRONT—ABU ABBAS FACTION, a.k.a. PLF-ABU ABBAS, a.k.a. PLF); Iraq.

PALESTINE LIBERATION FRONT—ABU ABBAS FACTION (a.k.a. PLF-ABU ABBAS, a.k.a. PLF, a.k.a. PALESTINE LIBERATION FRONT); Iraq.

PALESTINIAN ISLAMIC JIHAD—SHIQAQI (a.k.a. PIJ, a.k.a. ISLAMIC JIHAD OF PALESTINE, a.k.a. PIJ SHIQAQI/AWDA FACTION, a.k.a. PALESTINIAN ISLAMIC JIHAD); Israel; Jordan; Lebanon.

PARTY OF GOD (a.k.a. HIZBALLAH, a.k.a. ISLAMIC JIHAD, a.k.a. REVOLUTIONARY JUSTICE ORGANIZATION, a.k.a.

ORGANIZATION OF THE OPPRESSED ON EARTH, a.k.a. ISLAMIC JIHAD FOR THE LIBERATION OF PALESTINE, a.k.a. ANSAR ALLAH, a.k.a. FOLLOWERS OF THE PROPHET MUHAMMAD); Lebanon.

PFLP (a.k.a. POPULAR FRONT FOR THE LIBERATION OF PALESTINE); Lebanon; Syria; Israel.

PFLP-GC (a.k.a. POPULAR FRONT FOR THE LIBERATION OF PALESTINE—GENERAL COMMAND); Lebanon; Syria; Jordan.

PIJ (a.k.a. PALESTINIAN ISLAMIC JIHAD—SHIQAQI, a.k.a. ISLAMIC JIHAD OF PALESTINE, a.k.a. PIJ SHIQAQI/AWDA FACTION, a.k.a. PALESTINIAN ISLAMIC JIHAD); Israel; Jordan; Lebanon.

PIJ SHIQAQI/AWDA FACTION (a.k.a. PIJ, a.k.a. PALESTINIAN ISLAMIC JIHAD—SHIQAQI, a.k.a. ISLAMIC JIHAD OF PALESTINE, a.k.a. PALESTINIAN ISLAMIC JIHAD); Israel; Jordan; Lebanon.

PLF (a.k.a. PLF-ABU ABBAS, a.k.a. PALESTINE LIBERATION FRONT—ABU ABBAS FACTION, a.k.a. PALESTINE LIBERATION FRONT); Iraq.

PLF-ABU ABBAS (a.k.a. PALESTINE LIBERATION FRONT—ABU ABBAS FACTION, a.k.a. PLF, a.k.a. PALESTINE LIBERATION FRONT); Iraq.

POPULAR FRONT FOR THE LIBERATION OF PALESTINE (a.k.a. PFLP); Lebanon; Syria; Israel.

POPULAR FRONT FOR THE LIBERATION OF PALESTINE—GENERAL COMMAND (a.k.a. PFLP-GC); Lebanon; Syria; Jordan.

REVOLUTIONARY JUSTICE ORGANIZATION (a.k.a. PARTY OF GOD, a.k.a. HIZBALLAH, a.k.a. ISLAMIC JIHAD, a.k.a. ORGANIZATION OF THE OPPRESSED ON EARTH, a.k.a. ISLAMIC JIHAD FOR

THE LIBERATION OF PALESTINE, a.k.a. ANSAR ALLAH, a.k.a. FOLLOWERS OF THE PROPHET MUHAMMAD); Lebanon.

REVOLUTIONARY ORGANIZATION OF SOCIALIST MUSLIMS (a.k.a. ANO, a.k.a. ABU NIDAL ORGANIZATION, a.k.a. BLACK SEPTEMBER, a.k.a. FATAH REVOLUTIONARY COUNCIL, a.k.a. ARAB REVOLUTIONARY COUNCIL, a.k.a. ARAB REVOLUTIONARY BRIGADES); Libya; Lebanon; Algeria; Sudan; Iraq.

TALAA'AL AL-FATEH (a.k.a. JIHAD GROUP, a.k.a. AL-JIHAD, a.k.a. VANGUARDS OF CONQUEST); Egypt.

THE ISLAMIC GROUP (a.k.a. ISLAMIC GAMA'AT, a.k.a. GAMA'AT, a.k.a. GAMA'AT AL-ISLAMIYYA, a.k.a. AL-GAMA'A AL-ISLAMIYYA); Egypt.

VANGUARDS OF CONQUEST (a.k.a. JIHAD GROUP, a.k.a. AL-JIHAD, a.k.a. TALAA'AL AL-FATEH); Egypt.

#### Individuals

ABBAS, Abu (a.k.a. ZAYDAN, Muhammad); Director of PALESTINE LIBERATION FRONT—ABU ABBAS FACTION; DOB 10 December 1948.

AL BANNA, Sabri Khalil Abd Al Qadir (a.k.a. NIDAL, Abu); Founder and Secretary General of ABU NIDAL ORGANIZATION; DOB May 1937 or 1940; POB Jaffa, Israel.

AL RAHMAN, Shaykh Umar Abd; Chief Ideological Figure of ISLAMIC GAMA'AT; DOB 3 May 1938; POB Egypt.

AL ZAWAHIRI, Dr. Ayman; Operational and Military Leader of JIHAD GROUP; DOB 19 June 1951; POB Giza, Egypt; Passport No. 1084010 (Egypt).

AL-ZUMAR, Abbud (a.k.a. ZUMAR, Colonel Abbud); Factional Leader of JIHAD GROUP; Egypt; POB Egypt.

AWDA, Abd Al Aziz; Chief Ideological Figure of PALESTINIAN ISLAMIC JIHAD—SHIQAQI; DOB 1946.

FADLALLAH, Shaykh Muhammad Husayn; Leading Ideological Figure of HIZBALLAH; DOB 1938 or 1936; POB Najf Al Ashraf (Najaf), Iraq.

HABASH, George (a.k.a. HABBASH, George); Secretary General of POPULAR FRONT FOR THE LIBERATION OF PALESTINE.

HABBASH, George (a.k.a. HABBASH, George); Secretary General of POPULAR FRONT FOR THE LIBERATION OF PALESTINE.

HAWATMA, Nayif (a.k.a. HAWATMEH, Nayif, a.k.a. KHALID, Abu); Secretary General of DEMOCRATIC FRONT FOR THE LIBERATION OF PALESTINE—HAWATMEH FACTION; DOB 1933.

HAWATMAH, Nayif (a.k.a. HAWATMA, Nayif, a.k.a. HAWATMEH,

Nayif, a.k.a. KHALID, Abu); Secretary General of DEMOCRATIC FRONT FOR THE LIBERATION OF PALESTINE—HAWATMEH FACTION; DOB 1933.

HAWATMEH, Nayif (a.k.a. HAWATMA, Nayif; a.k.a. HAWATMAH, Nayif, a.k.a. KHALID, Abu); Secretary General of DEMOCRATIC FRONT FOR THE LIBERATION OF PALESTINE—HAWATMEH FACTION; DOB 1933.

ISLAMBOULI, Mohammad Shawqi; Military Leader of ISLAMIC GAMA'AT; DOB 15 January 1955; POB Egypt; Passport No. 304555 (Egypt).

JABRIL, Ahmad (a.k.a. JIBRIL, Ahmad); Secretary General of POPULAR FRONT FOR THE LIBERATION OF PALESTINE—GENERAL COMMAND; DOB 1938; POB Ramleh, Israel.

JIBRIL, Ahmad (a.k.a. JABRIL, Ahmad); Secretary General of POPULAR FRONT FOR THE LIBERATION OF PALESTINE—GENERAL COMMAND; DOB 1938; POB Ramleh, Israel.

KHALID, Abu (a.k.a. HAWATMEH, Nayif, a.k.a. HAWATMA, Nayif, a.k.a. HAWATMAH, Nayif); Secretary General of DEMOCRATIC FRONT FOR THE

LIBERATION OF PALESTINE—HAWATMEH FACTION; DOB 1933.

MUGHNIYAH, Imad Fa'iz (a.k.a. MUGHNIYAH, Imad Fayiz); Senior Intelligence Officer of HIZBALLAH; DOB 7 December 1962; POB Tayr Dibba, Lebanon; Passport No. 432298 (Lebanon).

MUGHNIYAH, Imad Fayiz (a.k.a. MUGHNIYAH, Imad Fa'iz); Senior Intelligence Officer of HIZBALLAH; DOB 7 December 1962; POB Tayr Dibba, Lebanon; Passport No. 432298 (Lebanon).

NAJI, Talal Muhammad Rashid; Principal Deputy of POPULAR FRONT FOR THE LIBERATION OF PALESTINE—GENERAL COMMAND; DOB 1930; POB Al Nasiria, Palestine.

NASRALLAH, Hasan; Secretary General of HIZBALLAH; DOB 31 August 1960 or 1953 or 1955 or 1958; POB Al Basuriyah, Lebanon; Passport No. 042833 (Lebanon).

NIDAL, Abu (a.k.a. AL BANNA, Sabri Khalil Abd Al Qadir); Founder and Secretary General of ABU NIDAL ORGANIZATION; DOB May 1937 or 1940; POB Jaffa, Israel.

QASEM, Talat Fouad; Propaganda Leader of ISLAMIC GAMA'AT; DOB 2 June 1957 or 3 June 1957; POB Al Mina, Egypt.

SHAQAQI, Fathi; Secretary General of PALESTINIAN ISLAMIC JIHAD—SHIQAQI.

TUFAYLI, Subhi; Former Secretary General and Current Senior Figure of HIZBALLAH; DOB 1947; POB Biqa Valley, Lebanon.

YASIN, Shaykh Ahmad; Founder and Chief Ideological Figure of HAMAS; DOB 1931.

ZAYDAN, Muhammad (a.k.a. ABBAS, Abu); Director of PALESTINE LIBERATION FRONT—ABU ABBAS FACTION; DOB 10 December 1948.

ZUMAR, Colonel Abbud (a.k.a. AL-ZUMAR, Abbud); Factional Leader of JIHAD GROUP; Egypt; POB Egypt.

Dated: January 23, 1995.

R. Richard Newcomb,

Director, Office of Foreign Assets Control.

Approved: January 23, 1995.

John Berry,

Deputy Assistant Secretary (Enforcement).

[FR Doc. 95-2035 Filed 1-24-95; 10:10 am]

BILLING CODE 4810-25-P

poses a much greater risk to safety than the noncompliant shoulder belt webbing were not adequately refuted.

In her affidavit submitted with the appeal, Dr. McCarthy asserted the following: (1) The shoulder belt webbing should properly be viewed as meeting the requirements of FMVSS No. 302; (2) any noncompliance that might be deemed to exist has no impact on motor vehicle safety; and (3) possible remedial measures would create substantially greater risk of injury to children than that presented by the webbing.

No comments were received on the appeal.

The agency has carefully reviewed all the data and arguments comprising the record of this case and has decided that the facts warrant granting the appeal. First, the margin of noncompliance is small, falling outside the standard's maximum by less than an inch per minute. (The agency wishes to emphasize that the failure to meet a performance requirement by a minimal amount does not in itself support an inconsequentiality determination; each petition must be considered in the context of all relevant facts.)

Second, the portions of the child restraint that do not comply with the standard, the shoulder straps, are a small part of the child restraint itself, and a minimal part of the fabric present in a vehicle's interior. Although it is possible that fuel-fed fires from vehicle crashes could consume a vehicle's interior, the flammability of the shoulder straps would be irrelevant to the severity of such a fire and to the potential injuries incurred by a child.

The primary purpose of NHTSA's flammability requirements is to prevent fires from "originating in the interior of the vehicle from sources such as matches or cigarettes." See paragraph S2 of 49 CFR 571.302. While it is theoretically possible that ashes from smoking materials could land upon the shoulder straps, the angle at which the straps normally rest makes this very unlikely.

NHTSA's reevaluation of the consequentiality of this noncompliance should not be interpreted as a diminution of the agency's concern for child safety. Rather, it represents NHTSA's reassessment of the gravity of the noncompliance based upon the likely consequences. Ultimately, the issue is whether this particular noncompliance is likely to increase the risk to safety compared to child restraints with shoulder straps that meet the four inches per minute requirement. Although empirical results are not determinative, the absence of any

reports of fires originating in the over three million restraints in which this noncompliance exists supports the agency's decision that the noncompliance does not have a consequential effect on safety.

For the above reasons, the agency has determined that Fisher-Price has met its burden of persuasion that the noncompliance at issue here is inconsequential to motor vehicle safety, and its appeal of the agency's original denial is granted. Accordingly, Fisher-Price is hereby exempted from the notification and remedy provisions of 49 U.S.C. 30119 and 30120.

Authority: 49 U.S.C. 30118(d), 30120(h); delegations of authority at 49 CFR 1.50 and 501.8.

Issued on: August 8, 1995

Barry Felrice

Associate Administrator for Safety Performance Standards.

[FR Doc. 95-19899 Filed 8-10-95; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4910-59-P

## DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY

### Office of Foreign Assets Control

#### List of Specially Designated Terrorists Who Threaten to Disrupt the Middle East Peace Process; Additional Name

AGENCY: Office of Foreign Assets Control, Treasury.

ACTION: Notice of blocking.

**SUMMARY:** The Treasury Department is adding the name of an individual to the list of blocked persons who have been found to have committed, or to pose a risk of committing, acts of violence that have the purpose of disrupting the Middle East peace process or have assisted in, sponsored, or provided financial, material or technological support for, or service in support of, such acts of violence, or are owned or controlled by, or to act for or on behalf of other blocked persons.

**EFFECTIVE DATE:** August 11, 1995 or upon prior actual notice.

**FOR FURTHER INFORMATION:** J. Robert McBrien, Chief, International Programs, Tel.: (202) 622-2420; Office of Foreign Assets Control, Department of the Treasury, 1500 Pennsylvania Ave., N.W., Washington, DC 20220.

#### SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

##### Electronic Availability

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This file is available for downloading in WordPerfect 5.1, ASCII, and Postscript formats. The document is also accessible for downloading in ASCII format without charge from Treasury's Electronic Library ("TEL") in the "Business, Trade and Labor Mall" of the FedWorld bulletin board. By modem dial 703/321-3339, and select self-expanding file "T11FR00.EXE" in TEL. For Internet access, use one of the following protocols: Telnet = fedworld.gov (192.239.93.3); World Wide Web (Home Page) = <http://www.fedworld.gov>; FTP = <ftp.fedworld.gov> (192.239.92.205).

#### Background

On January 24, 1995, President Clinton signed Executive Order 12947, "Prohibiting Transactions with Terrorists Who Threaten to Disrupt the Middle East Peace Process" (60 FR 5079, Jan. 25, 1995—the "Order" or "E.O. 12947"). The Order blocks all property subject to U.S. jurisdiction in which there is any interest of 12 Middle East terrorist organizations included in an Annex to the Order. In addition, the Order blocks the property and interests in property of persons designated by the Secretary of State, in coordination with the Secretary of Treasury and the Attorney General, who are found 1) to have committed or to pose a significant risk of disrupting the Middle East peace process, or 2) to assist in, sponsor or provide financial, material, or technological support for, or services in support of, such acts of violence. The order further blocks all property and interests in property subject to U.S. jurisdiction in which there is any interest of persons determined by the Secretary of the Treasury, in coordination with the Secretary of State and the Attorney General, to be owned or controlled by, or to act for or on behalf of any other person designated pursuant to the Order (collectively "Specially Designated Terrorists" or "SDTs"). An initial list of SDTs was published on January 25, 1995 (60 FR 5084).

The order also prohibits any transaction or dealing by a United States person or within the United States in property or interests in property of SDTs, including the making or receiving of any contribution of funds, goods, or services to or for the benefit of such persons.

Designations of persons blocked pursuant to the Order are effective upon the date of determination by the Secretary of State or his delegate, or the Director of the Office of Foreign Assets Control acting under authority delegated by the Secretary of the Treasury. Public

notice of blocking is effective upon the date of publication in the Federal Register, or upon prior actual notice.

The following name is added to the list of Specially Designated Terrorists:

SALAH, Mohammad Abd El-Hamid Khalil (a.k.a. SALAH, Mohammad Abdel Hamid Halil) (a.k.a. AHMAD, Abu) (a.k.a. AHMED, Abu) (a.k.a. SALAH, Muhammad A.); 9229 South Thomas, Bridgeview, Illinois 60455, U.S.A.; P.O. Box 2578, Bridgeview, Illinois 60455, U.S.A.; P.O. Box 2616, Bridgeview, Illinois 60455-6616, U.S.A.; Israel; DOB 30 May 1953; SSN 342-52-7612; Passport No. 024296248 (U.S.A.)

Dated: July 27, 1995.

R. Richard Newcomb,

Director, Office of Foreign Assets Control.

Approved: August 1, 1995.

John P. Simpson,

Deputy Assistant Secretary (Regulatory, Tariff & Trade Enforcement).

[FR Doc. 95-19831 Filed 8-7-95; 5:03 pm]

BILLING CODE 4810-25-F

#### Public Information Collection Requirements Submitted to OMB for Review

August 2, 1995.

The Department of Treasury has submitted the following public information collection requirement(s) to OMB for review and clearance under the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1980, Public Law 96-511. Copies of the submission(s) may be obtained by calling the Treasury Bureau Clearance Officer listed. Comments regarding this information collection should be addressed to the OMB reviewer listed and to the Treasury Department Clearance Officer, Department of the Treasury, Room 2110, 1425 New York Avenue, NW., Washington, DC 20220.

Special Request: In order to conduct the survey described below in mid to late August, the Department of Treasury is requesting Office of Management and Budget (OMB) review and approval of this information collection by August 15, 1995. To obtain a copy of this survey, please write to the IRS Clearance Officer at the address listed below.

#### Internal Revenue Service (IRS)

OMB Number: 1545-1432

Project Number: PC:V 95-012-G

Type of Review: Revision

Title: Internal Revenue Service Buffalo District Point of Contact Interviews

Description: The primary purpose of the interviews is to determine what currently unavailable products and/or services are needed by taxpayers or what changes or improvements to current products and/or services

taxpayers perceived as being beneficial. The customers' perceptions and assessment of service will be obtained and used to improve systems and services.

Respondents: Individuals or households, Business or other for-profit

Estimated Number of Respondents:

1,666

Estimated Burden Hours Per

Respondent: 2 minutes

Frequency of Response: Other

Estimated Total Reporting Burden: 56 hours

Clearance Officer: Garrick Shear, (202) 622-3869, Internal Revenue Service, Room 5571, 1111 Constitution Avenue, N.W., Washington, DC 20224  
OMB Reviewer: Milo Sunderhauf, (202) 395-7340, Office of Management and Budget, Room 10226, New Executive Office Building, Washington, DC 20503

Lois K. Holland,

Departmental Reports Management Officer.

[FR Doc. 95-19921 Filed 8-10-95; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4830-01-P

#### Public Information Collection Requirements Submitted to OMB for Review

August 2, 1995.

The Department of Treasury has submitted the following public information collection requirement(s) to OMB for review and clearance under the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1980, Public Law 96-511. Copies of the submission(s) may be obtained by calling the Treasury Bureau Clearance Officer listed. Comments regarding this information collection should be addressed to the OMB reviewer listed and to the Treasury Department Clearance Officer, Department of the Treasury, Room 2110, 1425 New York Avenue, NW., Washington, DC 20220.

#### Internal Revenue Service (IRS)

OMB Number: 1545-0128

Form Number: IRS Form 1120-L

Type of Review: Revision

Title: U.S. Life Insurance Company Income Tax Return

Description: Life insurance companies are required to file an annual return of income and compute and pay the tax due. The data is used to insure that companies have correctly reported taxable income and paid the correct tax.

Respondents: Business or other for-profit

Estimated Number of Respondents/

Recordkeepers: 2,440

Estimated Burden Hours Per

Respondent/Recordkeeper:

Recordkeeping—87 hr., 32 min.  
Learning about the law or the form—26 hr., 17 min.

Preparing the form—42 hr., 50 min.

Copying, assembling, and sending the form to the IRS—4 hr., 1 min.

Frequency of Response: Annually

Estimated Total Reporting/

Recordkeeping Burden: 392,010 hours

OMB Number: 1545-1026

Form Number: IRS Form 8645

Type of Review: Extension

Title: Soil and Water Conservation Plan Certification

Description: Form 8645 is used to certify that conservation expenses claimed as a deduction on Schedule F, (Form 1040), Form 4835, Form 1040-PR, and Form 1040-SS are part of an approved plan for their farm area. The approved plan requirement comes under Code section 175(c)(3).

Respondents: Farms

Estimated Number of Respondents/

Recordkeepers: 85,000

Estimated Burden Hours Per

Respondent/Recordkeeper:

Recordkeeping—7 min.

Learning about the law or the form—5 min.

Preparing the form—8 min.

Copying, assembling, and sending the form to the IRS—11 min.

Frequency of Response: Annually

Estimated Total Reporting/

Recordkeeping Burden: 44,200 hours

OMB Number: 1545-1038

Form Number: IRS Form 8703

Type of Review: Extension

Title: Annual Certification of a

Residential Rental Project

Description: Operators of qualified residential projects will use this form to certify annually that their projects meet the requirements of Internal Revenue Code (IRC) section 142(d). Operators are required to file this certification under section 142(d)(7).

Respondents: Business or other for-profit

Estimated Number of Respondents/

Recordkeepers: 6,000

Estimated Burden Hours Per

Respondent/Recordkeeper:

Recordkeeping—3 hr., 50 min.

Learning about the law or the form—35 min.

Preparing and sending the form to the IRS—41 min.

Frequency of Response: Annually

Estimated Total Reporting/

Recordkeeping Burden: 30,660 hours

OMB Number: 1545-1124

Regulation ID Number: INTL-704-87

Final

Type of Review: Extension

Title: Certain Corporate Distributions to Foreign Corporations Under Section 367(e)

C. No later than December 1, 1996, a feasibility study of remediation designs and options to be used for the effective control of corrosion under mainline insulated piping will be completed. A schedule will be provided so that OPS will have the opportunity to witness the internal inspection tool corrosion survey evaluation and installation of any remedial corrective systems.

In view of these reasons and those stated in the foregoing discussion, RSPA, by this order, finds that a waiver of compliance with 49 CFR 195.238(a)(5) and 195.242(a) is consistent with pipeline safety. Accordingly, Alyeska Pipeline Service Company's petition from compliance with the above stipulations is hereby granted.

Issued in Washington, D.C. on August 23, 1995.

**Richard B. Felder,**

*Associate Administrator for Pipeline Safety.*

[FR Doc. 95-21345 Filed 8-28-95; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4910-60-P

## DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY

### Fiscal Service

[Dept. Circ. 570, 1994—Rev., Supp. No. 22]

#### **Surety Companies Acceptable on Federal Bonds; Change of Name and Suspension of Authority**

Lawyers Surety Corporation, a Texas corporation has formally changed its name to CENTURY AMERICAN CASUALTY COMPANY, effective November 4, 1994.

Notice is hereby given that the Certificate of Authority issued by the Treasury to CENTURY AMERICAN CASUALTY COMPANY, of Dallas, Texas, under the United States Code, Title 31, Sections 9304-9308, to qualify as an acceptable surety on Federal bonds was suspended, effective June 30, 1995. The suspension will remain in effect until further notice.

The Company was last listed as an acceptable surety on Federal bonds at 59 FR 34164, July 1, 1994. Federal bond-approving officers should annotate their reference copies of Treasury Circular 570 to reflect the suspension.

With respect to any bonds currently in force with CENTURY AMERICAN CASUALTY COMPANY, Federal bond-approving officers may let such bonds run to expiration and need not secure new bonds. However, no new bonds should be accepted from the Company. In addition, bonds that are continuous in nature should not be renewed.

Questions concerning this notice may be directed to the U.S. Department of the Treasury, Financial Management Service, Funds Management Division, Surety Bond Branch, 3700 East-West Highway, Room 6F04, Hyattsville, MD 20782, telephone (202) 874-7116.

Dated: August 18, 1995.

**Charles F. Schwan III,**

*Director, Funds Management Division,  
Financial Management Service.*

[FR Doc. 95-21435 Filed 8-28-95; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4810-35-M

### Office of Foreign Assets Control

#### **List of Specially Designated Terrorists Who Threaten to Disrupt the Middle East Peace Process; Additional Name**

**AGENCY:** Office of Foreign Assets Control, Treasury.

**ACTION:** Notice of Blocking.

**SUMMARY:** The Treasury Department is adding the name of an individual to the list of blocked persons who have been found to have committed, or to pose a risk of committing, acts of violence that have the purpose of disrupting the Middle East peace process or have assisted in, sponsored, or provided financial, material or technological support for, or service in support of, such acts of violence, or are owned or controlled by, or to act for or on behalf of other blocked persons.

**EFFECTIVE DATE:** August 29, 1995 or upon prior actual notice.

**FOR FURTHER INFORMATION:** Office of Foreign Assets Control, Department of the Treasury, 1500 Pennsylvania Ave., N.W., Washington, DC 20220; Tel.: (202) 622-2420.

#### **SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:**

##### **Electronic Availability**

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www.fedworld.gov; FTP = ftp.fedworld.gov (192.239.92.205).

### Background

On January 23, 1995, President Clinton signed Executive Order 12947, "Prohibiting Transactions with Terrorists Who Threaten to Disrupt the Middle East Peace Process" (60 FR 5079, Jan. 25, 1995—the "Order" or "E.O. 12947"). The Order blocks all property subject to U.S. jurisdiction in which there is any interest of 12 Middle East terrorist organizations included in an Annex to the Order. In addition, the Order blocks the property and interests in property of persons designated by the Secretary of State, in coordination with the Secretary of Treasury and the Attorney General, who are found 1) to have committed or to pose a significant risk of disrupting the Middle East peace process, or 2) to assist in, sponsor or provide financial, material, or technological support for, or services in support of, such acts of violence. The order further blocks all property and interests in property subject to U.S. jurisdiction in which there is any interest of persons determined by the Secretary of the Treasury, in coordination with the Secretary of State and the Attorney General, to be owned or controlled by, or to act for or on behalf of any other person designated pursuant to the Order (collectively "Specially Designated Terrorists" or "SDTs").

The order also prohibits any transaction or dealing by a United States person or within the United States in property or interests in property of SDTs, including the making or receiving of any contribution of funds, goods, or services to or for the benefit of such persons.

Designations of persons blocked pursuant to the Order are effective upon the date of determination by the Secretary of State or his delegate, or the Director of the Office of Foreign Assets Control acting under authority delegated by the Secretary of the Treasury. Public notice of blocking is effective upon the date of publication in the *Federal Register*, or upon prior actual notice.

The following name is added to the list of Specially Designated Terrorists:

ABU MARZOOK, Mousa Mohammed (a.k.a. MARZUK, Musa Abu) (a.k.a. ABU-MARZUQ, Dr. Musa) (a.k.a. MARZOOK, Mousa Mohamed Abou) (a.k.a. ABU-MARZUQ, Sa'id) (a.k.a. ABU-UMAR), Political Leader in Amman, Jordan and Damascus, Syria for HAMAS; DOB 09 February 1951; POB Gaza, Egypt; Passport No. 92/664 (Egypt); SSN 523-33-8386.



Dated: August 16, 1995.

R. Richard Newcomb,

Director, Office of Foreign Assets Control.

Approved: 21, 1995.

John P. Simpson,

Deputy Assistant Secretary (Regulatory, Tariff  
& Trade Enforcement).

[FR Doc. 95-21325 Filed 8-23-95; 4:17 pm]

BILLING CODE 4810-25-F

directed each agency to consider the following issues:

- Is the regulation obsolete?
- Could its intended goal be achieved in more efficient, less obtrusive ways?
- Are there private sector alternatives, such as market mechanisms, that can better achieve the public good envisioned by the regulation?
- Could private business, setting its own standards and being subject to public accountability, do the job as well?
- Could the states or local governments do the job, making Federal regulation unnecessary?
- Can certain regulatory provisions be relaxed without unduly impacting safety?

#### Improvements to Customer Service

At the meeting, RSPA will solicit comments on the kind and quality of services its customers want and their level of satisfaction with the services currently provided by the hazardous materials safety program. RSPA will use the comments received to establish service standards and measure results against them; provide choices in both the sources of service and the means of delivery; make information, services, and complaint systems easily accessible; and provide a means to address customer complaints. RSPA's current customer services include providing guidance in understanding and complying with the HMR and processing exemptions, approvals, registrations, grant applications and enforcement actions. Other customer services include conduct of multimodal hazardous materials seminars, operation of the Hazardous Materials Information Exchange (HMIX) electronic bulletin board, and development and dissemination of training and information materials.

#### Conduct of the Meeting

The meeting will be informal and is intended to produce a dialogue between agency personnel and those persons directly affected by the hazardous materials safety programs, regulations and customer services. The meeting officer may find it necessary to limit the time allocated each speaker to ensure that all participants have an opportunity to speak. Conversely, the meeting may conclude before the time scheduled if all persons wishing to participate have been heard.

The meeting will be held on January 25, 1996, from 9:00 a.m. to 4:00 p.m. in the 7th Floor Conference Room of the Glenn Anderson Federal Building (11th Coast Guard District), 501 West Ocean Boulevard, Long Beach, California. A

picture ID may be required to enter the building.

Issued in Washington, D.C. on November 20, 1995.

Alan L. Roberts,

*Associate Administrator for Hazardous Materials Safety.*

[FR Doc. 95-28813 Filed 11-24-95; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4910-60-M

#### International Standards on the Transport of Dangerous Goods; Public Meeting

AGENCY: Research and Special Programs Administration (RSPA), Department of Transportation.

ACTION: Notice of public meeting.

**SUMMARY:** This notice is to advise interested persons that RSPA will conduct a public meeting to report on the results of the eleventh session of the United Nation's Sub-Committee on Exports on the Transport of Dangerous Goods (UNSCOE).

**DATES:** December 20, 1995 at 9:30 a.m.

**ADDRESS:** Room 6200, Nassif Building, 400 Seventh Street SW., Washington, DC 20590.

**FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:** Frits Wybenga, International Standards Coordinator, Office of Hazardous Materials Safety, Department of Transportation, Washington, DC 20590; (202) 366-0656.

**SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:** The primary purpose of this meeting will be to review the progress made by the eleventh session of the UNSCOE held from December 4, to 15, 1995 and to prepare for the next meeting of the UNSCOE to be held in July 1996. Topics to be covered include matters related to restructuring the UN Recommendations on the Transport of Dangerous Goods into a model rule, criteria for environmentally hazardous substances, review of intermodal portable tank requirements, review of the requirements applicable to small quantities of hazardous materials in transport (limited quantities), classification of individual substances, requirements for bulk and non-bulk packagings used to transport hazardous materials, infectious substances and international harmonization of classification criteria.

The public is invited to attend without prior notification.

#### Documents

Copies of documents submitted to the eleventh session of the UN Sub-Committee meeting may be obtained from RSPA. A listing of these

documents is available on the Hazardous Materials Information Exchange (HMIX), RSPA's computer bulletin board. Documents may be ordered by contacting RSPA's Dockets Unit (202-366-5046). For more information on the use of the HMIX system, contact the HMIX information center, 1-800-PLANFOR (752-6367); in Illinois, 1-800-367-9592; Monday through Friday, 8:30 a.m. to 5:00 p.m. Central time. The HMIX may also be accessed via the Internet at [hmix.dis.anl.gov](http://hmix.dis.anl.gov).

After the meeting, a summary of the public meeting will also be available from the Hazardous Materials Advisory Council, Suite 301, 1101 Vermont Ave., N.W., Washington, DC 20005; telephone number (202) 289-4550.

Issued in Washington, DC, on November 20, 1995.

Alan L. Roberts,

*Associate Administrator for Hazardous Materials Safety.*

[FR Doc. 95-28814 Filed 11-24-95; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4910-60-M

#### DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY

##### Customs Service

[T.D. 95-97]

##### Revocation of Customs Broker License

AGENCY: U.S. Customs Service, Department of the Treasury.

ACTION: General Notice.

**SUMMARY:** Notice is hereby given that on October 25, 1995, the Secretary of the Treasury, pursuant to Section 641, Tariff Act of 1930, as amended (19 U.S.C. 1641), and Part 111.45(a) of the Customs Regulations, as amended (19 CFR 111.45(a)), ordered the revocation of license (No. 6884) issued to John V. Urbano to conduct Customs business.

Dated: November 20, 1995.

Anne K. Lombardi,

*Deputy Director, Trade Compliance.*

[FR Doc. 95-28725 Filed 11-24-95; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4820-02-P

##### Office of Foreign Assets Control

##### List of Specially Designated Terrorists Who Threaten to Disrupt the Middle East Peace Process

AGENCY: Office of Foreign Assets Control, Treasury

ACTION: Notice of Blocking

**SUMMARY:** The Treasury Department is adding the name of an individual to the

list of blocked persons who have been found to have committed, or to pose a risk of committing, acts of violence that have the purpose of disrupting the Middle East peace process or have assisted in, sponsored, or provided financial, material or technological support for, or service in support of, such acts of violence, or are owned or controlled by, or to act for or on behalf of other blocked persons.

**EFFECTIVE DATE:** November 27, 1995 or upon prior actual notice.

**FOR FURTHER INFORMATION:** Office of Foreign Assets Control, Department of the Treasury, 1500 Pennsylvania Ave., N.W., Washington, DC 20220; Tel. (202) 622-2420.

#### **SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:**

##### **Electronic Availability**

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##### **Background**

On January 24, 1995, President Clinton signed Executive Order 12947, "Prohibiting Transactions with Terrorists Who Threaten to Disrupt the Middle East Peace Process" (the "Order" or "E.O. 12947"). The Order blocks all property subject to U.S. jurisdiction in which there is any interest of 12 Middle East terrorist organizations included in an Annex to the Order. In addition, the Order blocks the property and interests in property of persons designated by the Secretary of State, in coordination with the Secretary of Treasury and the Attorney General, who are found (1) to have committed or to pose a significant risk of disrupting the Middle East peace process, or (2) to assist in, sponsor or provide financial, material, or technological support for, or services in support of, such acts of violence. The order further blocks all property and interests in property

subject to U.S. jurisdiction in which there is any interest of persons determined by the Secretary of the Treasury, in coordination with the Secretary of State and the Attorney General, to be owned or controlled by, or to act for or on behalf of any other person designated pursuant to the Order (collectively "Specially Designated Terrorists" or "SDTs").

The order further prohibits any transaction or dealing by a United States person or within the United States in property or interests in property of SDTs, including the making or receiving of any contribution of funds, goods, or services to or for the benefit of such persons.

Designations of persons blocked pursuant to the Order are effective upon the date of determination by the Secretary of State or his delegate, or the Director of the Office of Foreign Assets Control acting under authority delegated by the Secretary of the Treasury. Public notice of blocking is effective upon the date of publication in the Federal Register, or upon prior actual notice.

The following name is added to the list of Specially Designated Terrorists:

SHALLAH, Dr. Ramadan Abdullah (a.k.a. ABDALLAH, Ramadan) (a.k.a. ABDULLAH, Dr. Ramadan) (a.k.a. SHALLAH, Ramadan Abdalla Mohamed); Damascus, Syria; Secretary General of the PALESTINIAN ISLAMIC JIHAD; DOB: January 1, 1958; POB: Gaza City, Gaza Strip; Passport No. 265 216 (Egypt); SSN 589-17-6824.

Dated: November 6, 1995.

R. Richard Newcomb,  
*Director, Office of Foreign Assets Control.*

Approved: November 6, 1995.

Dennis M. O'Connell  
*Acting Deputy Assistant Secretary  
(Regulatory, Tariff & Law Enforcement).*

[FR Doc. 95-28724 Filed 11-21-95; 4:10 pm]  
BILLING CODE 4810-25-F

#### **Internal Revenue Service**

##### **Performance Review Board**

**AGENCY:** Internal Revenue Service (IRS), Treasury.

**ACTION:** Notice of Members of Senior Executive Service Performance Review Board.

**EFFECTIVE DATE:** Performance Review Board effective October 1, 1995.

**FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:** DiAnn Kiebler, M:ES, room 3515, 1111 Constitution Avenue, NW, Washington, DC 20224, Telephone No. (202) 622-6320, (not a toll free number).

**SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:** Pursuant to section 4314(c)(4) of the Civil Service

Reform Act of 1978, the members of the Internal Revenue Service's Senior Executive Service Performance Review Board for senior executives in the Office of the Chief Inspector are as follows:

Michael Dolan, Deputy Commissioner, Chair  
James Donelson, Acting Chief, Taxpayer Service  
David Mader, Chief, Management and Administration  
Dennis Schindel, Deputy Assistant Inspector General for Audit Operations, Department of the Treasury

This document does not meet the criteria for significant regulations set forth in paragraph 8 of the Treasury Directive appearing in the Federal Register for Wednesday, November 8, 1978 (43 FR 52122).

Margaret Milner Richardson,

*Commissioner of Internal Revenue.*

[FR Doc. 95-28898 Filed 11-24-95; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4830-01-U

#### **Performance Review Board**

**AGENCY:** Internal Revenue Service (IRS), Treasury.

**ACTION:** Notice of Members of Senior Executive Service Performance Review Board.

**EFFECTIVE DATE:** Performance Review Board effective October 1, 1995.

**FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:** DiAnn Kiebler, M:ES, room 3515, 1111 Constitution Avenue, NW, Washington, DC 20224, Telephone No. (202) 622-6320, (not a toll free number).

**SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:** Pursuant to section 4314(c)(4) of the Civil Service Reform Act of 1978, the members of the Internal Revenue Service's Senior Executive Service Performance Review Board for Regional Commissioners are as follows:

Michael Dolan, Deputy Commissioner, Chair  
Philip Brand, Chief Compliance Officer  
James Donelson, Acting Chief, Taxpayer Service  
David Mader, Chief, Management and Administration

This document does not meet the criteria for significant regulations set forth in paragraph 8 of the Treasury Directive appearing in the Federal Register for Wednesday, November 8, 1978 (43 FR 52122).

Margaret Milner Richardson,  
*Commissioner of Internal Revenue*

[FR Doc. 95-28899 Filed 11-24-95; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4830-01-U

#### **Performance Review Board**

**AGENCY:** Internal Revenue Service (IRS), Treasury.

## THE WHITE HOUSE

Office of the Press Secretary  
(Martha's Vineyard, Massachusetts)

For Immediate Release

August 22, 1998

## EXECUTIVE ORDER 13099

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PROHIBITING TRANSACTIONS WITH TERRORISTS  
WHO THREATEN TO DISRUPT THE MIDDLE EAST PEACE PROCESS

By the authority vested in me as President by the Constitution and the laws of the United States of America, including the International Emergency Economic Powers Act (50 U.S.C. 1701 et seq.), the National Emergencies Act (50 U.S.C. 1601 et seq.), and section 301 of title 3, United States Code,

I, WILLIAM J. CLINTON, President of the United States of America, in order to take additional steps with respect to grave acts of violence committed by foreign terrorists that disrupt the Middle East peace process and the national emergency described and declared in Executive Order 12947 of January 23, 1995, hereby order:

Section 1. The title of the Annex to Executive Order 12947 of January 23, 1995, is revised to read "TERRORISTS WHO THREATEN TO DISRUPT THE MIDDLE EAST PEACE PROCESS."

Sec. 2. The Annex to Executive Order 12947 of January 23, 1995, is amended by adding thereto the following persons in appropriate alphabetical order:

Usama bin Muhammad bin Awad bin Ladin (a.k.a. Usama bin Ladin)

Islamic Army (a.k.a. Al-Qaida, Islamic Salvation Foundation, The Islamic Army for the Liberation of the Holy Places, The World Islamic Front for Jihad Against Jews and Crusaders, and The Group for the Preservation of the Holy Sites)

Abu Hafs al-Masri

Rifa'i Ahmad Taha Musa

Sec. 3. Nothing contained in this order shall create any right or benefit, substantive or procedural, enforceable by any party against the United States, its agencies or instrumentalities, its officers or employees, or any other person.

Sec. 4. (a) This order is effective at 12:01 a.m., eastern daylight time on August 21, 1998.

(b) This order shall be transmitted to the Congress and published in the Federal Register.

WILLIAM J. CLINTON

THE WHITE HOUSE,  
August 20, 1998.

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TAB 7

# One Hundred Fourth Congress of the United States of America

## AT THE SECOND SESSION

*Began and held at the City of Washington on Wednesday,  
the third day of January, one thousand nine hundred and ninety-six*

### An Act

To deter terrorism, provide justice for victims, provide for an effective death penalty,  
and for other purposes.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of  
the United States of America in Congress assembled,*

#### SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the "Antiterrorism and Effective  
Death Penalty Act of 1996".

#### SEC. 2. TABLE OF CONTENTS.

The table of contents of this Act is as follows:

- Sec. 1. Short title.
- Sec. 2. Table of contents.

#### TITLE I—HABEAS CORPUS REFORM

- Sec. 101. Filing deadlines.
- Sec. 102. Appeal.
- Sec. 103. Amendment of Federal Rules of Appellate Procedure.
- Sec. 104. Section 2254 amendments.
- Sec. 105. Section 2255 amendments.
- Sec. 106. Limits on second or successive applications.
- Sec. 107. Death penalty litigation procedures.
- Sec. 108. Technical amendment.

#### TITLE II—JUSTICE FOR VICTIMS

##### Subtitle A—Mandatory Victim Restitution

- Sec. 201. Short title.
- Sec. 202. Order of restitution.
- Sec. 203. Conditions of probation.
- Sec. 204. Mandatory restitution.
- Sec. 205. Order of restitution to victims of other crimes.
- Sec. 206. Procedure for issuance of restitution order.
- Sec. 207. Procedure for enforcement of fine or restitution order.
- Sec. 208. Instruction to Sentencing Commission.
- Sec. 209. Justice Department regulations.
- Sec. 210. Special assessments on convicted persons.
- Sec. 211. Effective date.

##### Subtitle B—Jurisdiction for Lawsuits Against Terrorist States

- Sec. 221. Jurisdiction for lawsuits against terrorist states.

##### Subtitle C—Assistance to Victims of Terrorism

- Sec. 231. Short title.
- Sec. 232. Victims of Terrorism Act.
- Sec. 233. Compensation of victims of terrorism.
- Sec. 234. Crime victims fund.
- Sec. 235. Closed circuit televised court proceedings for victims of crime.
- Sec. 236. Technical correction.

#### TITLE III—INTERNATIONAL TERRORISM PROHIBITIONS

##### Subtitle A—Prohibition on International Terrorist Fundraising

- Sec. 301. Findings and purpose.

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- Sec. 302. Designation of foreign terrorist organizations.
- Sec. 303. Prohibition on terrorist fundraising.

Subtitle B—Prohibition on Assistance to Terrorist States

- Sec. 321. Financial transactions with terrorists.
- Sec. 322. Foreign air travel safety.
- Sec. 323. Modification of material support provision.
- Sec. 324. Findings.
- Sec. 325. Prohibition on assistance to countries that aid terrorist states.
- Sec. 326. Prohibition on assistance to countries that provide military equipment to terrorist states.
- Sec. 327. Opposition to assistance by international financial institutions to terrorist states.
- Sec. 328. Antiterrorism assistance.
- Sec. 329. Definition of assistance.
- Sec. 330. Prohibition on assistance under Arms Export Control Act for countries not cooperating fully with United States antiterrorism efforts.

TITLE IV—TERRORIST AND CRIMINAL ALIEN REMOVAL AND EXCLUSION

Subtitle A—Removal of Alien Terrorists

- Sec. 401. Alien terrorist removal.

Subtitle B—Exclusion of Members and Representatives of Terrorist Organizations

- Sec. 411. Exclusion of alien terrorists.
- Sec. 412. Waiver authority concerning notice of denial of application for visas.
- Sec. 413. Denial of other relief for alien terrorists.
- Sec. 414. Exclusion of aliens who have not been inspected and admitted.

Subtitle C—Modification to Asylum Procedures

- Sec. 421. Denial of asylum to alien terrorists.
- Sec. 422. Inspection and exclusion by immigration officers.
- Sec. 423. Judicial review.

Subtitle D—Criminal Alien Procedural Improvements

- Sec. 431. Access to certain confidential immigration and naturalization files through court order.
- Sec. 432. Criminal alien identification system.
- Sec. 433. Establishing certain alien smuggling-related crimes as RICO-predicate offenses.
- Sec. 434. Authority for alien smuggling investigations.
- Sec. 435. Expansion of criteria for deportation for crimes of moral turpitude.
- Sec. 436. Miscellaneous provisions.
- Sec. 437. Interior repatriation program.
- Sec. 438. Deportation of nonviolent offenders prior to completion of sentence of imprisonment.
- Sec. 439. Authorizing State and local law enforcement officials to arrest and detain certain illegal aliens.
- Sec. 440. Criminal alien removal.
- Sec. 441. Limitation on collateral attacks on underlying deportation order.
- Sec. 442. Deportation procedures for certain criminal aliens who are not permanent residents.
- Sec. 443. Extradition of aliens.

TITLE V—NUCLEAR, BIOLOGICAL, AND CHEMICAL WEAPONS RESTRICTIONS

Subtitle A—Nuclear Materials

- Sec. 501. Findings and purpose.
- Sec. 502. Expansion of scope and jurisdictional bases of nuclear materials prohibitions.
- Sec. 503. Report to Congress on thefts of explosive materials from armories.

Subtitle B—Biological Weapons Restrictions

- Sec. 511. Enhanced penalties and control of biological agents.

Subtitle C—Chemical Weapons Restrictions

- Sec. 521. Chemical weapons of mass destruction; study of facility for training and evaluation of personnel who respond to use of chemical or biological weapons in urban and suburban areas.

existing rules, to effectuate the policy addressed by this section. Upon the implementation of such rules, this section shall cease to be effective.

(h) **EFFECTIVE DATE.**—This section shall only apply to cases filed after January 1, 1995.

**SEC. 236. TECHNICAL CORRECTION.**

Section 1402(d)(3)(B) of the Victims of Crime Act of 1984 (42 U.S.C. 10601(d)(3)(B)) is amended by striking "1404A" and inserting "1404(a)".

## **TITLE III—INTERNATIONAL TERRORISM PROHIBITIONS**

### **Subtitle A—Prohibition on International Terrorist Fundraising**

**SEC. 301. FINDINGS AND PURPOSE.**

(a) **FINDINGS.**—The Congress finds that—

(1) international terrorism is a serious and deadly problem that threatens the vital interests of the United States;

(2) the Constitution confers upon Congress the power to punish crimes against the law of nations and to carry out the treaty obligations of the United States, and therefore Congress may by law impose penalties relating to the provision of material support to foreign organizations engaged in terrorist activity;

(3) the power of the United States over immigration and naturalization permits the exclusion from the United States of persons belonging to international terrorist organizations;

(4) international terrorism affects the interstate and foreign commerce of the United States by harming international trade and market stability, and limiting international travel by United States citizens as well as foreign visitors to the United States;

(5) international cooperation is required for an effective response to terrorism, as demonstrated by the numerous multilateral conventions in force providing universal prosecutive jurisdiction over persons involved in a variety of terrorist acts, including hostage taking, murder of an internationally protected person, and aircraft piracy and sabotage;

(6) some foreign terrorist organizations, acting through affiliated groups or individuals, raise significant funds within the United States, or use the United States as a conduit for the receipt of funds raised in other nations; and

(7) foreign organizations that engage in terrorist activity are so tainted by their criminal conduct that any contribution to such an organization facilitates that conduct.

(b) **PURPOSE.**—The purpose of this subtitle is to provide the Federal Government the fullest possible basis, consistent with the Constitution, to prevent persons within the United States, or subject to the jurisdiction of the United States, from providing material support or resources to foreign organizations that engage in terrorist activities.

**SEC. 302. DESIGNATION OF FOREIGN TERRORIST ORGANIZATIONS.**

(a) **IN GENERAL.**—Chapter 2 of title II of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1181 et seq.) is amended by adding at the end the following:

**“SEC. 219. DESIGNATION OF FOREIGN TERRORIST ORGANIZATIONS.**

**“(a) DESIGNATION.—**

**“(1) IN GENERAL.**—The Secretary is authorized to designate an organization as a foreign terrorist organization in accordance with this subsection if the Secretary finds that—

**“(A) the organization is a foreign organization;**

**“(B) the organization engages in terrorist activity (as defined in section 212(a)(3)(B)); and**

**“(C) the terrorist activity of the organization threatens the security of United States nationals or the national security of the United States.**

**“(2) PROCEDURE.—**

**“(A) NOTICE.**—Seven days before making a designation under this subsection, the Secretary shall, by classified communication—

**“(i) notify the Speaker and Minority Leader of the House of Representatives, the President pro tempore, Majority Leader, and Minority Leader of the Senate, and the members of the relevant committees, in writing, of the intent to designate a foreign organization under this subsection, together with the findings made under paragraph (1) with respect to that organization, and the factual basis therefor; and**

**“(ii) seven days after such notification, publish the designation in the Federal Register.**

**“(B) EFFECT OF DESIGNATION.—**

**“(i) For purposes of section 2339B of title 18, United States Code, a designation under this subsection shall take effect upon publication under subparagraph (A).**

**“(ii) Any designation under this subsection shall cease to have effect upon an Act of Congress disapproving such designation.**

**“(C) FREEZING OF ASSETS.**—Upon notification under paragraph (2), the Secretary of the Treasury may require United States financial institutions possessing or controlling any assets of any foreign organization included in the notification to block all financial transactions involving those assets until further directive from either the Secretary of the Treasury, Act of Congress, or order of court.

**“(3) RECORD.—**

**“(A) IN GENERAL.**—In making a designation under this subsection, the Secretary shall create an administrative record.

**“(B) CLASSIFIED INFORMATION.**—The Secretary may consider classified information in making a designation under this subsection. Classified information shall not be subject to disclosure for such time as it remains classified, except that such information may be disclosed to a court ex parte and in camera for purposes of judicial review under subsection (c).

**“(4) PERIOD OF DESIGNATION.—**



"(A) IN GENERAL.—Subject to paragraphs (5) and (6), a designation under this subsection shall be effective for all purposes for a period of 2 years beginning on the effective date of the designation under paragraph (2)(B).

"(B) REDESIGNATION.—The Secretary may redesignate a foreign organization as a foreign terrorist organization for an additional 2-year period at the end of the 2-year period referred to in subparagraph (A) (but not sooner than 60 days prior to the termination of such period) upon a finding that the relevant circumstances described in paragraph (1) still exist. The procedural requirements of paragraphs (2) and (3) shall apply to a redesignation under this subparagraph.

"(5) REVOCATION BY ACT OF CONGRESS.—The Congress, by an Act of Congress, may block or revoke a designation made under paragraph (1).

"(6) REVOCATION BASED ON CHANGE IN CIRCUMSTANCES.—

"(A) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary may revoke a designation made under paragraph (1) if the Secretary finds that—

"(i) the circumstances that were the basis for the designation have changed in such a manner as to warrant revocation of the designation; or

"(ii) the national security of the United States warrants a revocation of the designation.

"(B) PROCEDURE.—The procedural requirements of paragraphs (2) through (4) shall apply to a revocation under this paragraph.

"(7) EFFECT OF REVOCATION.—The revocation of a designation under paragraph (5) or (6) shall not affect any action or proceeding based on conduct committed prior to the effective date of such revocation.

"(8) USE OF DESIGNATION IN TRIAL OR HEARING.—If a designation under this subsection has become effective under paragraph (1)(B), a defendant in a criminal action shall not be permitted to raise any question concerning the validity of the issuance of such designation as a defense or an objection at any trial or hearing.

"(b) JUDICIAL REVIEW OF DESIGNATION.—

"(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 30 days after publication of the designation in the Federal Register, an organization designated as a foreign terrorist organization may seek judicial review of the designation in the United States Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia Circuit.

"(2) BASIS OF REVIEW.—Review under this subsection shall be based solely upon the administrative record, except that the Government may submit, for ex parte and in camera review, classified information used in making the designation.

"(3) SCOPE OF REVIEW.—The Court shall hold unlawful and set aside a designation the court finds to be—

"(A) arbitrary, capricious, an abuse of discretion, or otherwise not in accordance with law;

"(B) contrary to constitutional right, power, privilege, or immunity; or

"(C) in excess of statutory jurisdiction, authority, or limitation, or short of statutory right.

"(4) JUDICIAL REVIEW INVOKED.—The pendency of an action for judicial review of a designation shall not affect the application of this section, unless the court issues a final order setting aside the designation.

"(c) DEFINITIONS.—As used in this section—

"(1) the term 'classified information' has the meaning given that term in section 1(a) of the Classified Information Procedures Act (18 U.S.C. App.);

"(2) the term 'national security' means the national defense, foreign relations, or economic interests of the United States;

"(3) the term 'relevant committees' means the Committees on the Judiciary, Intelligence, and Foreign Relations of the Senate and the Committees on the Judiciary, Intelligence, and International Relations of the House of Representatives; and

"(4) the term 'Secretary' means the Secretary of State, in consultation with the Secretary of the Treasury and the Attorney General."

(b) CLERICAL AMENDMENT.—The table of contents for the Immigration and Nationality Act, relating to terrorism, is amended by inserting after the item relating to section 218 the following new item:

"Sec. 219. Designation of foreign terrorist organizations."

#### SEC. 303. PROHIBITION ON TERRORIST FUNDRAISING.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Chapter 113B of title 18, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end the following new section:

"§ 2339B. Providing material support or resources to designated foreign terrorist organizations

"(a) PROHIBITED ACTIVITIES.—

"(1) UNLAWFUL CONDUCT.—Whoever, within the United States or subject to the jurisdiction of the United States, knowingly provides material support or resources to a foreign terrorist organization, or attempts or conspires to do so, shall be fined under this title or imprisoned not more than 10 years, or both.

"(2) FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS.—Except as authorized by the Secretary, any financial institution that becomes aware that it has possession of, or control over, any funds in which a foreign terrorist organization, or its agent, has an interest, shall—

"(A) retain possession of, or maintain control over, such funds; and

"(B) report to the Secretary the existence of such funds in accordance with regulations issued by the Secretary.

"(b) CIVIL PENALTY.—Any financial institution that knowingly fails to comply with subsection (a)(2) shall be subject to a civil penalty in an amount that is the greater of—

"(A) \$50,000 per violation; or

"(B) twice the amount of which the financial institution was required under subsection (a)(2) to retain possession or control.

"(c) INJUNCTION.—Whenever it appears to the Secretary or the Attorney General that any person is engaged in, or is about to engage in, any act that constitutes, or would constitute, a violation of this section, the Attorney General may initiate civil action in a district court of the United States to enjoin such violation.

"(d) EXTRATERRITORIAL JURISDICTION.—There is extraterritorial Federal jurisdiction over an offense under this section.

"(e) INVESTIGATIONS.—

"(1) IN GENERAL.—The Attorney General shall conduct any investigation of a possible violation of this section, or of any license, order, or regulation issued pursuant to this section.

"(2) COORDINATION WITH THE DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY.—The Attorney General shall work in coordination with the Secretary in investigations relating to—

"(A) the compliance or noncompliance by a financial institution with the requirements of subsection (a)(2); and

"(B) civil penalty proceedings authorized under subsection (b).

"(3) REFERRAL.—Any evidence of a criminal violation of this section arising in the course of an investigation by the Secretary or any other Federal agency shall be referred immediately to the Attorney General for further investigation. The Attorney General shall timely notify the Secretary of any action taken on referrals from the Secretary, and may refer investigations to the Secretary for remedial licensing or civil penalty action.

"(f) CLASSIFIED INFORMATION IN CIVIL PROCEEDINGS BROUGHT BY THE UNITED STATES.—

"(1) DISCOVERY OF CLASSIFIED INFORMATION BY DEFENDANTS.—

"(A) REQUEST BY UNITED STATES.—In any civil proceeding under this section, upon request made ex parte and in writing by the United States, a court, upon a sufficient showing, may authorize the United States to—

"(i) redact specified items of classified information from documents to be introduced into evidence or made available to the defendant through discovery under the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure;

"(ii) substitute a summary of the information for such classified documents; or

"(iii) substitute a statement admitting relevant facts that the classified information would tend to prove.

"(B) ORDER GRANTING REQUEST.—If the court enters an order granting a request under this paragraph, the entire text of the documents to which the request relates shall be sealed and preserved in the records of the court to be made available to the appellate court in the event of an appeal.

"(C) DENIAL OF REQUEST.—If the court enters an order denying a request of the United States under this paragraph, the United States may take an immediate, interlocutory appeal in accordance with paragraph (5). For purposes of such an appeal, the entire text of the documents to which the request relates, together with any transcripts of arguments made ex parte to the court in connection therewith, shall be maintained under seal and delivered to the appellate court.

"(2) INTRODUCTION OF CLASSIFIED INFORMATION; PRECAUTIONS BY COURT.—

"(A) EXHIBITS.—To prevent unnecessary or inadvertent disclosure of classified information in a civil proceeding

brought by the United States under this section, the United States may petition the court ex parte to admit, in lieu of classified writings, recordings, or photographs, one or more of the following:

"(i) Copies of items from which classified information has been redacted.

"(ii) Stipulations admitting relevant facts that specific classified information would tend to prove.

"(iii) A declassified summary of the specific classified information.

"(B) DETERMINATION BY COURT.—The court shall grant a request under this paragraph if the court finds that the redacted item, stipulation, or summary is sufficient to allow the defendant to prepare a defense.

"(3) TAKING OF TRIAL TESTIMONY.—

"(A) OBJECTION.—During the examination of a witness in any civil proceeding brought by the United States under this subsection, the United States may object to any question or line of inquiry that may require the witness to disclose classified information not previously found to be admissible.

"(B) ACTION BY COURT.—In determining whether a response is admissible, the court shall take precautions to guard against the compromise of any classified information, including—

"(i) permitting the United States to provide the court, ex parte, with a proffer of the witness's response to the question or line of inquiry; and

"(ii) requiring the defendant to provide the court with a proffer of the nature of the information that the defendant seeks to elicit.

"(C) OBLIGATION OF DEFENDANT.—In any civil proceeding under this section, it shall be the defendant's obligation to establish the relevance and materiality of any classified information sought to be introduced.

"(4) APPEAL.—If the court enters an order denying a request of the United States under this subsection, the United States may take an immediate interlocutory appeal in accordance with paragraph (5).

"(5) INTERLOCUTORY APPEAL.—

"(A) SUBJECT OF APPEAL.—An interlocutory appeal by the United States shall lie to a court of appeals from a decision or order of a district court—

"(i) authorizing the disclosure of classified information;

"(ii) imposing sanctions for nondisclosure of classified information; or

"(iii) refusing a protective order sought by the United States to prevent the disclosure of classified information.

"(B) EXPEDITED CONSIDERATION.—

"(i) IN GENERAL.—An appeal taken pursuant to this paragraph, either before or during trial, shall be expedited by the court of appeals.

"(ii) APPEALS PRIOR TO TRIAL.—If an appeal is of an order made prior to trial, an appeal shall be taken not later than 10 days after the decision or order

appealed from, and the trial shall not commence until the appeal is resolved.

"(iii) APPEALS DURING TRIAL.—If an appeal is taken during trial, the trial court shall adjourn the trial until the appeal is resolved, and the court of appeals—

"(I) shall hear argument on such appeal not later than 4 days after the adjournment of the trial;

"(II) may dispense with written briefs other than the supporting materials previously submitted to the trial court;

"(III) shall render its decision not later than 4 days after argument on appeal; and

"(IV) may dispense with the issuance of a written opinion in rendering its decision.

"(C) EFFECT OF RULING.—An interlocutory appeal and decision shall not affect the right of the defendant, in a subsequent appeal from a final judgment, to claim as error reversal by the trial court on remand of a ruling appealed from during trial.

"(6) CONSTRUCTION.—Nothing in this subsection shall prevent the United States from seeking protective orders or asserting privileges ordinarily available to the United States to protect against the disclosure of classified information, including the invocation of the military and State secrets privilege.

"(g) DEFINITIONS.—As used in this section—

"(1) the term 'classified information' has the meaning given that term in section 1(a) of the Classified Information Procedures Act (18 U.S.C. App.);

"(2) the term 'financial institution' has the same meaning as in section 5312(a)(2) of title 31, United States Code;

"(3) the term 'funds' includes coin or currency of the United States or any other country, traveler's checks, personal checks, bank checks, money orders, stocks, bonds, debentures, drafts, letters of credit, any other negotiable instrument, and any electronic representation of any of the foregoing;

"(4) the term 'material support or resources' has the same meaning as in section 2339A;

"(5) the term 'Secretary' means the Secretary of the Treasury; and

"(6) the term 'terrorist organization' means an organization designated as a terrorist organization under section 219 of the Immigration and Nationality Act."

(b) CLERICAL AMENDMENT TO TABLE OF SECTIONS.—The table of sections at the beginning of chapter 113B of title 18, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end the following new item:

"2339B. Providing material support or resources to designated foreign terrorist organizations."

(c) TECHNICAL AMENDMENT.—

(1) NEW ITEM.—Chapter 113B of title 18, United States Code, relating to torture, is redesignated as chapter 113C.

(2) TABLE OF CHAPTERS.—The table of chapters for part I of title 18, United States Code, is amended by striking "113B. Torture" and inserting "113C. Torture".

## **Subtitle B—Prohibition on Assistance to Terrorist States**

### **SEC. 321. FINANCIAL TRANSACTIONS WITH TERRORISTS.**

(a) **IN GENERAL.**—Chapter 113B of title 18, United States Code, relating to terrorism, is amended by inserting after the section 2332c added by section 521 of this Act the following new section:

#### **“§ 2332d. Financial transactions**

“(a) **OFFENSE.**—Except as provided in regulations issued by the Secretary of the Treasury, in consultation with the Secretary of State, whoever, being a United States person, knowing or having reasonable cause to know that a country is designated under section 6(j) of the Export Administration Act (50 U.S.C. App. 2405) as a country supporting international terrorism, engages in a financial transaction with the government of that country, shall be fined under this title, imprisoned for not more than 10 years, or both.

“(b) **DEFINITIONS.**—As used in this section—

“(1) the term ‘financial transaction’ has the same meaning as in section 1956(c)(4); and

“(2) the term ‘United States person’ means any—

“(A) United States citizen or national;

“(B) permanent resident alien;

“(C) juridical person organized under the laws of the United States; or

“(D) any person in the United States.”.

(b) **CLERICAL AMENDMENT.**—The table of sections at the beginning of chapter 113B of title 18, United States Code, relating to terrorism, is amended by inserting after the item added by section 521 of this Act the following new item:

“2332d. Financial transactions.”.

(c) **EFFECTIVE DATE.**—The amendments made by this section shall become effective 120 days after the date of enactment of this Act.

### **SEC. 322. FOREIGN AIR TRAVEL SAFETY.**

Section 44906 of title 49, United States Code, is amended to read as follows:

#### **“§ 44906. Foreign air carrier security programs**

“The Administrator of the Federal Aviation Administration shall continue in effect the requirement of section 129.25 of title 14, Code of Federal Regulations, that a foreign air carrier must adopt and use a security program approved by the Administrator. The Administrator shall not approve a security program of a foreign air carrier under section 129.25, or any successor regulation, unless the security program requires the foreign air carrier in its operations to and from airports in the United States to adhere to the identical security measures that the Administrator requires air carriers serving the same airports to adhere to. The foregoing requirement shall not be interpreted to limit the ability of the Administrator to impose additional security measures on a foreign air carrier or an air carrier when the Administrator determines that a specific threat warrants such additional measures. The Administrator shall prescribe regulations to carry out this section.”.

**SEC. 323. MODIFICATION OF MATERIAL SUPPORT PROVISION.**

Section 2339A of title 18, United States Code, is amended to read as follows:

**"§ 2339A. Providing material support to terrorists**

"(a) **OFFENSE.**—Whoever, within the United States, provides material support or resources or conceals or disguises the nature, location, source, or ownership of material support or resources, knowing or intending that they are to be used in preparation for, or in carrying out, a violation of section 32, 37, 81, 175, 351, 831, 842 (m) or (n), 844 (f) or (i), 956, 1114, 1116, 1203, 1361, 1362, 1363, 1366, 1751, 2155, 2156, 2280, 2281, 2332, 2332a, 2332b, or 2340A of this title or section 46502 of title 49, or in preparation for, or in carrying out, the concealment from the commission of any such violation, shall be fined under this title, imprisoned not more than 10 years, or both.

"(b) **DEFINITION.**—In this section, the term 'material support or resources' means currency or other financial securities, financial services, lodging, training, safehouses, false documentation or identification, communications equipment, facilities, weapons, lethal substances, explosives, personnel, transportation, and other physical assets, except medicine or religious materials."

**SEC. 324. FINDINGS.**

The Congress finds that—

(1) international terrorism is among the most serious transnational threats faced by the United States and its allies, far eclipsing the dangers posed by population growth or pollution;

(2) the President should continue to make efforts to counter international terrorism a national security priority;

(3) because the United Nations has been an inadequate forum for the discussion of cooperative, multilateral responses to the threat of international terrorism, the President should undertake immediate efforts to develop effective multilateral responses to international terrorism as a complement to national counter terrorist efforts;

(4) the President should use all necessary means, including covert action and military force, to disrupt, dismantle, and destroy international infrastructure used by international terrorists, including overseas terrorist training facilities and safe havens;

(5) the Congress deplores decisions to ease, evade, or end international sanctions on state sponsors of terrorism, including the recent decision by the United Nations Sanctions Committee to allow airline flights to and from Libya despite Libya's non-compliance with United Nations resolutions; and

(6) the President should continue to undertake efforts to increase the international isolation of state sponsors of international terrorism, including efforts to strengthen international sanctions, and should oppose any future initiatives to ease sanctions on Libya or other state sponsors of terrorism.

**SEC. 325. PROHIBITION ON ASSISTANCE TO COUNTRIES THAT AID TERRORIST STATES.**

The Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 (22 U.S.C. 151 et seq.) is amended by adding immediately after section 620F the following new section:

**"SEC. 620G. PROHIBITION ON ASSISTANCE TO COUNTRIES THAT AID TERRORIST STATES.**

**"(a) WITHHOLDING OF ASSISTANCE.**—The President shall withhold assistance under this Act to the government of any country that provides assistance to the government of any other country for which the Secretary of State has made a determination under section 620A.

**"(b) WAIVER.**—Assistance prohibited by this section may be furnished to a foreign government described in subsection (a) if the President determines that furnishing such assistance is important to the national interests of the United States and, not later than 15 days before obligating such assistance, furnishes a report to the appropriate committees of Congress including—

- "(1) a statement of the determination;
- "(2) a detailed explanation of the assistance to be provided;
- "(3) the estimated dollar amount of the assistance; and
- "(4) an explanation of how the assistance furthers United States national interests."

**SEC. 326. PROHIBITION ON ASSISTANCE TO COUNTRIES THAT PROVIDE MILITARY EQUIPMENT TO TERRORIST STATES.**

The Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 (22 U.S.C. 151 et seq.) is amended by adding immediately after section 620G the following new section:

**"SEC. 620H. PROHIBITION ON ASSISTANCE TO COUNTRIES THAT PROVIDE MILITARY EQUIPMENT TO TERRORIST STATES.**

**"(a) PROHIBITION.**—

**"(1) IN GENERAL.**—The President shall withhold assistance under this Act to the government of any country that provides lethal military equipment to a country the government of which the Secretary of State has determined is a terrorist government for the purposes of section 6(j) of the Export Administration Act of 1979 (50 U.S.C. App. 2405(j)), or 620A of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 (22 U.S.C. 2371).

**"(2) APPLICABILITY.**—The prohibition under this section with respect to a foreign government shall terminate 1 year after that government ceases to provide lethal military equipment. This section applies with respect to lethal military equipment provided under a contract entered into after the date of enactment of this Act.

**"(b) WAIVER.**—Notwithstanding any other provision of law, assistance may be furnished to a foreign government described in subsection (a) if the President determines that furnishing such assistance is important to the national interests of the United States and, not later than 15 days before obligating such assistance, furnishes a report to the appropriate committees of Congress including—

- "(1) a statement of the determination;
- "(2) a detailed explanation of the assistance to be provided;
- "(3) the estimated dollar amount of the assistance; and



"(4) an explanation of how the assistance furthers United States national interests."

**SEC. 327. OPPOSITION TO ASSISTANCE BY INTERNATIONAL FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS TO TERRORIST STATES.**

The International Financial Institutions Act (22 U.S.C. 262c et seq.) is amended by inserting after section 1620 the following new section:

**"SEC. 1621. OPPOSITION TO ASSISTANCE BY INTERNATIONAL FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS TO TERRORIST STATES.**

"(a) **IN GENERAL.**—The Secretary of the Treasury shall instruct the United States executive director of each international financial institution to use the voice and vote of the United States to oppose any loan or other use of the funds of the respective institution to or for a country for which the Secretary of State has made a determination under section 6(j) of the Export Administration Act of 1979 (50 U.S.C. App. 2405(j)) or section 620A of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 (22 U.S.C. 2371).

"(b) **DEFINITION.**—For purposes of this section, the term 'international financial institution' includes—

"(1) the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, the International Development Association, and the International Monetary Fund;

"(2) wherever applicable, the Inter-American Bank, the Asian Development Bank, the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development, the African Development Bank, and the African Development Fund; and

"(3) any similar institution established after the date of enactment of this section."

**SEC. 328. ANTITERRORISM ASSISTANCE.**

(a) **FOREIGN ASSISTANCE ACT.**—Section 573 of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 (22 U.S.C. 2349aa-2) is amended—

(1) in subsection (c), by striking "development and implementation of the antiterrorism assistance program under this chapter, including";

(2) by amending subsection (d) to read as follows:

"(d)(1) Arms and ammunition may be provided under this chapter only if they are directly related to antiterrorism assistance.

"(2) The value (in terms of original acquisition cost) of all equipment and commodities provided under this chapter in any fiscal year shall not exceed 30 percent of the funds made available to carry out this chapter for that fiscal year."; and

(3) by striking subsection (f).

(b) **ASSISTANCE TO FOREIGN COUNTRIES TO PROCURE EXPLOSIVES DETECTION DEVICES AND OTHER COUNTERTERRORISM TECHNOLOGY.**—(1) Subject to section 575(b), up to \$3,000,000 in any fiscal year may be made available—

(A) to procure explosives detection devices and other counterterrorism technology; and

(B) for joint counterterrorism research and development projects on such technology conducted with NATO and major non-NATO allies under the auspices of the Technical Support Working Group of the Department of State.

(2) As used in this subsection, the term "major non-NATO allies" means those countries designated as major non-NATO allies for purposes of section 2350a(i)(3) of title 10, United States Code.

(c) ASSISTANCE TO FOREIGN COUNTRIES.—Notwithstanding any other provision of law (except section 620A of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961) up to \$1,000,000 in assistance may be provided to a foreign country for counterterrorism efforts in any fiscal year if—

(1) such assistance is provided for the purpose of protecting the property of the United States Government or the life and property of any United States citizen, or furthering the apprehension of any individual involved in any act of terrorism against such property or persons; and

(2) the appropriate committees of Congress are notified not later than 15 days prior to the provision of such assistance.

**SEC. 329. DEFINITION OF ASSISTANCE.**

For purposes of this title—

(1) the term “assistance” means assistance to or for the benefit of a government of any country that is provided by grant, concessional sale, guaranty, insurance, or by any other means on terms more favorable than generally available in the applicable market, whether in the form of a loan, lease, credit, debt relief, or otherwise, including subsidies for exports to such country and favorable tariff treatment of articles that are the growth, product, or manufacture of such country; and

(2) the term “assistance” does not include assistance of the type authorized under chapter 9 of part 1 of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 (relating to international disaster assistance).

**SEC. 330. PROHIBITION ON ASSISTANCE UNDER ARMS EXPORT CONTROL ACT FOR COUNTRIES NOT COOPERATING FULLY WITH UNITED STATES ANTITERRORISM EFFORTS.**

Chapter 3 of the Arms Export Control Act (22 U.S.C. 2771 et seq.) is amended by adding at the end the following:

“SEC. 40A. TRANSACTIONS WITH COUNTRIES NOT FULLY COOPERATING WITH UNITED STATES ANTITERRORISM EFFORTS.—

“(a) PROHIBITED TRANSACTIONS.—No defense article or defense service may be sold or licensed for export under this Act in a fiscal year to a foreign country that the President determines and certifies to Congress, by May 15 of the calendar year in which that fiscal year begins, is not cooperating fully with United States antiterrorism efforts.

“(b) WAIVER.—The President may waive the prohibition set forth in subsection (a) with respect to a specific transaction if the President determines that the transaction is important to the national interests of the United States.”.

## **TITLE IV—TERRORIST AND CRIMINAL ALIEN REMOVAL AND EXCLUSION**

### **Subtitle A—Removal of Alien Terrorists**

**SEC. 401. ALIEN TERRORIST REMOVAL.**

(a) IN GENERAL.—The Immigration and Nationality Act is amended by adding at the end the following new title:

which computer matching involving records of Federal and State agencies could be performed and adding certain protections for individuals applying for and receiving Federal benefits. Section 7201 of the Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1990 (Pub. L. 101-508) further amended the Privacy Act regarding protections for such individuals. The Privacy Act, as amended, regulates the use of computer matching by Federal agencies when records in a system of records are matched with other Federal, State or local government records. Among other things, it requires Federal agencies involved in computer matching programs to:

- (1) Negotiate written agreements with the other agency or agencies participating in the matching programs;
- (2) Obtain the Data Integrity Board's approval of the match agreements.
- (3) Furnish detailed reports about matching programs to Congress and OMB;
- (4) Notify applicants and beneficiaries that their records are subject to matching; and
- (5) Verify match findings before reducing, suspending, terminating or denying an individual's benefits or payments.

#### **B. SSA Computer Matches Subject to the Privacy Act**

We have taken action to ensure that all of SSA's computer matching programs comply with the requirements of the Privacy Act, as amended.

Dated: September 28, 2001.

Glenna Donnelly,

Acting Deputy Commissioner for Disability and Income Security Programs.

#### **Notice of Computer Matching Program, Social Security Administration (SSA) with the Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS)**

##### **Participating Agencies**

SSA and INS.

##### **Purpose of the Matching Program**

The purpose of this matching program is to establish conditions under which INS agrees to the disclosure of information regarding certain aliens who may, as a result of their current and planned absences from the United States, be subject to nonpayment of benefits in programs administered by SSA. The disclosure will provide SSA with information useful in determining claim and benefit status under both title II and title XVI of the Social Security Act governing Social Security Retirement, Survivors and Disability Insurance benefits, and Supplemental

Security Income, as certain persons who are outside the United States or similarly lack appropriate statutorily specified residency and citizenship/alienage status, may not be paid benefits under specific statutory provisions of those titles.

##### **Authority for Conducting the Match:**

This matching operation is carried out under the authority of sections 202(n), 1611(f), 1614(a)(1), 1631(e)(1)(B) of the Social Security Act, 42 U.S.C. 402(n), 1382(f), 1382c(a)(1), 1383(e)(1)(B), 1383(f) and 8 U.S.C. § 1611 and 1612; and section 237(a) of the Immigration and Nationality Act.

##### **Categories of Records and Individuals Covered by The Match:**

INS will disclose to SSA two data files as described below:

##### **1. Aliens Who Leave the United States Voluntarily**

INS data on aliens leaving the United States voluntarily from INS's computer linked information management system will be matched with SSA's Master Files of Social Security Number Holders and SSN Applications (Numident Alpha-Index) (SSA/OSR 60 0058). SSA will next match records of persons whose SSNs are verified against SSA's SSR system, (SSA OSR 60-0103), in order to identify aliens potentially subject to suspension of SSI monthly SSI benefit payments under title XVI of the Act due to absence from the United States of 30 consecutive days or more.

##### **2. Aliens Who Are Deported From the United States**

INS will provide SSA with a file drawn from the INS Deportable Alien Control System (DACS) including the SSNs (if available) of aliens who have been deported from the United States under specified provisions as described in 202(n)(1) of the Social Security Act, and who, therefore, may be subject to nonpayment of social security benefits under title II of the Social Security Act (in some instances along with their dependents or survivors who are outside of the United States.) This deportee file will also contain records of individuals who may be ineligible for SSI benefits under title XVI of the Social Security Act as a result of their status as deportees given certain residency and/or alien citizenship requirements for eligibility regarding that title. SSA will match the records provided by INS against SSA's Master Files of Social Security Numbers and SSN Applications (SSA/OSR 60-0058); the Master Beneficiary Record (MBR) (SSA/

OSR 60-0090); and the SSR (SSA/OSR 60-0103).

##### **Inclusive Dates of the Match:**

The matching agreement for this program shall become effective no sooner than 40 days after notice of the matching program is sent to Congress and the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) or 30 days after publication of this notice in the **Federal Register** whichever is later. The matching program will continue for 18 months from the effective date and may be extended for an additional 12 months thereafter, if certain conditions are met.

[FR Doc. 01-24990 Filed 10-4-01; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4191-02-M

## **DEPARTMENT OF STATE**

### **Office of the Coordinator for Counterterrorism**

[Public Notice 3795]

#### **Redesignation of Foreign Terrorist Organization**

**AGENCY:** Department of State.

**ACTION:** Redesignation of foreign terrorist organizations.

Pursuant to Section 219 of the Immigration and Nationality Act ("INA"), as added by the Antiterrorism and Effective Death Penalty Act of 1996, Pub. L. No. 104-132, § 302, 110 Stat. 1214, 1248 (1996), and amended by the Illegal Immigration Reform and Immigrant Responsibility Act of 1996, Pub. L. No. 104-208, 110 Stat. 3009 (1996), the Secretary of State hereby redesignates, effective October 5, 2001, the following organizations as foreign terrorist organizations:

##### **Abu Nidal Organization**

Also known as ANO

Also known as Black September

Also known as the Fatah Revolutionary Council

Also known as the Arab Revolutionary Council

Also known as the Arab Revolutionary Brigades

Also known as the Revolutionary Organization of Socialist Muslims

##### **Abu Sayyaf Group**

Also known as Al Harakat Al Islamiyya

##### **Armed Islamic Group**

Also known as GIA

Also known as Groupement Islamique Arme

Also known as Al-Jama'ah al-Islamiyah al-Musallah

*Aum Shinrikyo*

Also known as Aleph  
Also known as Aum Supreme Truth  
Also known as A.I.C. Sogo Kenkyusho  
Also known as A.I.C. Comprehensive Research Institute

*Basque Fatherland and Liberty*

Also known as Euzkadi Ta Askatasuna  
Also known as ETA

*Gama'a al-Islamiyya*

Also known as the Islamic Group  
Also known as IG  
Also known as al-Gama'at  
Also known as Islamic Gama'at  
Also known as Egyptian al-Gama'at al-Islamiyya  
Also known as GI

*Hamas*

Also known as the Islamic Resistance Movement  
Also known as Harakat al-Muqawama al-Islamiya  
Also known as Students of Ayyash  
Also known as Students of the Engineer  
Also known as Yahya Ayyash Units  
Also known as Izz Al-Din Al-Qassim Brigades  
Also known as Izz Al-Din Al-Qassim Forces  
Also known as Izz Al-Din Al-Qassim Battalions  
Also known as Izz al-Din Al Qassam Brigades  
Also known as Izz al-Din Al Qassam Forces  
Also known as Izz al-Din Al Qassam Battalions

*Harakat ul-Mujahideen*

Also known as HUM  
Also known as Harakat ul Ansar  
Also known as HUA

*Hizballah*

Also known as the Party of God  
Also known as Islamic Jihad  
Also known as Islamic Jihad Organization  
Also known as Revolutionary Justice Organization  
Also known as Organization of the Oppressed on Earth  
Also known as Islamic Jihad for the Liberation of Palestine  
Also known as Organization of Right Against Wrong  
Also known as Ansar Allah  
Also known as Followers of the Prophet Muhammed

*al-Jihad*

Also known as Egyptian al-Jihad  
Also known as New Jihad  
Also known as Egyptian Islamic Jihad  
Also known as Jihad Group

*Kahane Chai*

Also known as Kach

Also known as Kahane Lives  
Also known as the Kfar Tapuah Fund  
Also known as The Judean Voice  
Also known as The Judean Legion  
Also known as The Way of the Torah  
Also known as The Yeshiva of the Jewish Idea

Also known as the Repression of Traitors

Also known as Dikuy Bogdim  
Also known as DOV  
Also known as the State of Judea  
Also known as the Committee for the Safety of the Roads  
Also known as the Sword of David  
Also known as Judea Police  
Also known as Forefront of the Idea  
Also known as The Qomemiyut Movement

and

Also known as KOACH

*Kurdistan Workers' Party*

Also known as the PKK  
Also known as Partiya Karkeran Kurdistan  
Also known as the People's Defense Force  
Also known as Halu Mesru Savunma Kuvveti (HSK)

*Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam*

Also known as LTTE  
Also known as Tamil Tigers  
Also known as Ellalan Force

*Mujahedin-e Khalq Organization*

Also known as MEK  
Also known as MKO  
Also known as Mujahedin-e Khalq  
Also known as People's Mujahedin Organization of Iran  
Also known as PMOI  
Also known as Organization of the People's Holy Warriors of Iran  
Also known as Sazeman-e Mujahedin-e Khalq-e Iran  
Also known as National Council of Resistance  
Also known as NCR  
Also known as National Council of Resistance of Iran  
Also known as NCRI  
Also known as the National Liberation Army of Iran  
Also known as NLA

*National Liberation Army*

Also known as the ELN,  
Also known as Ejercito de Liberacion Nacional

*Palestine Islamic Jihad-Shaqaqi Faction*

Also known as PIJ-Shaqaqi Faction  
Also known as PIJ-Shallah Faction  
Also known as Palestinian Islamic Jihad  
Also known as PIJ  
Also known as Islamic Jihad of Palestine  
Also known as Islamic Jihad in Palestine

Also known as Abu Ghunaym Squad of the Hizballah Bayt Al-Maqdis  
Also known as the Al-Quds Squads  
Also known as the Al-Quds Brigades  
Also known as Saraya Al-Quds  
Also known as Al-Awdah Brigades

*Palestine Liberation Front-Abu Abbas Faction*

Also known as the Palestine Liberation Front  
Also known as the PLF  
Also known as PLF-Abu Abbas

*Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine*

Also known as the PFLP  
Also known as the Red Eagles  
Also known as the Red Eagle Group  
Also known as the Red Eagle Gang  
Also known as the Halhul Gang  
Also known as the Halhul Squad  
Also known as Palestinian Popular Resistance Forces  
Also known as PPRF

*Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine-General Command*

Also known as PFLP-GC

*al Qa'ida*

Also known as al Qaeda  
Also known as "the Base"  
Also known as the Islamic Army  
Also known as the World Islamic Front for Jihad Against Jews and Crusaders  
Also known as the Islamic Army for the Liberation of the Holy Places  
Also known as the Usama Bin Laden Network  
Also known as the Usama Bin Laden Organization  
Also known as Islamic Salvation Foundation  
Also known as The Group for the Preservation of the Holy Sites

*Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia*

Also known as FARC  
Also known as Fuerzas Armadas Revolucionarias de Colombia

*Revolutionary Nuclei*

Also known as the Revolutionary People's Struggle  
Also known as Epanastatikos Laikos Agonas  
Also known as ELA  
Also known as Revolutionary Popular Struggle  
Also known as Popular Revolutionary Struggle  
Also known as June 78  
Also known as Organization of Revolutionary Internationalist Solidarity  
Also known as Revolutionary Cells  
Also known as Liberation Struggle

**Revolutionary Organization 17 November**

Also known as 17 November  
Also known as Epanastatiki Organosi 17 Noemvri

**Revolutionary People's Liberation Party/Front**

Also known as Devrimci Halk Kurtulus Partisi-Cephesi  
Also known as the DHKP/C  
Also known as Devrimci Sol  
Also known as Revolutionary Left  
Also known as Dev Sol  
Also known as Dev Sol Silahlı Devrimci Birlikleri  
Also known as Dev Sol SDB  
Also known as Dev Sol Armed Revolutionary Units

**Shining Path**

Also known in Spanish as Sendero Luminoso  
Also known as SL  
Also known as Partido Comunista del Peru en el Sendero Luminoso de Jose Carlos Mariategui  
Also known as Communist Party of Peru on the Shining Path of Jose Carlos Mariategui  
Also known as Partido Comunista del Peru  
Also known as Communist Party of Peru  
Also known as PCP  
Also known as Socorro Popular del Peru  
Also known as People's Aid of Peru  
Also known as SPP  
Also known as Ejercito Guerrillero Popular  
Also known as People's Guerrilla Army  
Also known as EGP  
Also known as Ejercito Popular de Liberacion  
Also known as People's Liberation Army  
Also known as the EPL.

Dated: September 28, 2001.

**Francis X. Taylor,**  
*Coordinator for Counterterrorism,*  
*Department of State.*

[FR Doc. 01-24911 Filed 10-4-01; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4910-10-P

**TENNESSEE VALLEY AUTHORITY****Meeting of the Regional Resource Stewardship Council**

**AGENCY:** Tennessee Valley Authority (TVA).

**ACTION:** Notice of meeting.

**SUMMARY:** The Regional Resource Stewardship Council (Regional Council) will hold a meeting to consider various matters. Notice of this meeting is given under the Federal Advisory Committee Act, 5 U.S.C. App. 2. (FACA).

The meeting agenda includes the following briefings:

1. Feedback from TVA on the Recommendations Submitted to the TVA Board of Directors
2. Report from the Integrated River Management Subcommittee on Ocoee Water Releases
3. Recommendations/Report from the Water Quality Subcommittee on 26a and Aquatic Biodiversity
4. Public comments
5. Preliminary Results of the LOUD Proposal
6. Federal Funding Potential
7. Reservoir Operations Study
8. Discussion of Recommendations
9. Planning for Future Meetings

It is the Regional Council's practice to provide an opportunity for members of the public to make oral public comments at its meetings. Public comment session is scheduled from 4-5 p.m. Central time on Thursday, October 25. Members of the public who wish to make oral public comments may do so during the Public comment portion of the agenda. Up to one hour will be allotted for the Public comments with participation available on a first-come, first-served basis. Speakers addressing the Council are requested to limit their remarks to no more than 5 minutes. Persons wishing to speak register at the door and are then called on by the Council Chair during the public comment period. Handout materials should be limited to one printed page. Written comments are also invited and may be mailed to the Regional Resource Stewardship Council, Tennessee Valley Authority, 400 West Summit Hill Drive, WT 11A, Knoxville, Tennessee 37902.

**DATES:** The meeting will begin on Thursday, October 25, from 1 p.m. to 5 p.m. Central time. Public comments are scheduled for October 25 beginning at 4 p.m. On Friday, October 26, the meeting will resume at 8:00 a.m. Central time and adjourn at 11:30 a.m.

**ADDRESSES:** The meeting will be held in Lake Barkley State Resort Park, located at 3500 State Park Road, Cadiz, Kentucky 42211-0790, and will be open to the public. Anyone needing special access or accommodations should let the contact below know at least a week in advance.

**FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:** Sandra L. Hill, 400 West Summit Hill Drive, WT 11A, Knoxville, Tennessee 37902, (865) 632-2333.

Dated: September 28, 2001.

**Ronald J. Williams,**  
*Acting Executive Vice President, River System Operations & Environment, Tennessee Valley Authority.*

[FR Doc. 01-25179 Filed 10-4-01; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 8120-08-M

**DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION****Federal Aviation Administration****Proposed [Preliminary] Airworthiness Criteria for Airworthiness Certification of Transport Category Airships**

**AGENCY:** Federal Aviation Administration, DOT.

**ACTION:** Notice of availability; request for comments.

**SUMMARY:** This notice announces the initiation of a Federal Aviation Administration (FAA) proposed airworthiness criteria for transport category airships. This notice advises the public, and especially manufacturers and potential manufacturers of transport category airships, that the FAA intends to develop an airworthiness criteria for transport category airships. This notice includes the Transport Airship Requirement (TAR) as developed by the Inspectie Verkeer en Waterstaat—Divisie Luchtvaart (CAA-NL), the civil aviation authority of the Netherlands, and the Luftfahrt Bundesamt (LBA), the civil aviation authority for Germany. The TAR is based on 14 CFR part 25 transport airplane requirements and FAA-P-8110-2 Airship Design Criteria. It is intended that the TAR will form the core of a United States airworthiness criteria for transport category airships. While considering the TAR as the core criteria for the certification of transport airships, the FAA may propose alternate or additional requirements for some portions of the TAR. This notice is necessary to advise the public of the development of this proposed airworthiness criteria and give all interested persons an opportunity to present their views on it.

**DATE:** Send your comments by February 5, 2002.

Discussion: In September 2001, the Small Airplane Directorate proposed airworthiness criteria for transport category airships. We are making the proposed airworthiness criteria, including "Transport Airship Requirements" (TAR), dated March 2000, available to the public and to all manufacturers for their comments.

Airships are certificated under the provisions of 14 CFR 21.17(b), which

Dated: September 18, 2000.

**Herbert L. Mitchell,**

*Acting Associate Administrator for Disaster Assistance.*

[FR Doc. 00-24473 Filed 9-22-00; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 8025-01-P

## SMALL BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION

### [Declaration of Disaster #3294]

#### State of Florida

Duval County and the contiguous counties of Baker, Clay, Nassau, and St. Johns in the State of Florida constitute a disaster area due to damages caused by heavy rains and flooding that occurred on September 6 and 7, 2000. Applications for loans for physical damage as a result of this disaster may be filed until the close of business on November 13, 2000 and for economic injury until the close of business on June 13, 2001 at the address listed below or other locally announced locations: U.S. Small Business Administration, Disaster Area 2 Office, One Baltimore Place, Suite 300, Atlanta, GA 30308.

The interest rates are:

	Percent
<b>For Physical Damage:</b>	
Homeowners with credit available elsewhere .....	7.375
Homeowners without credit available elsewhere .....	3.687
Businesses with credit available elsewhere .....	8.000
Businesses and non-profit organizations without credit available elsewhere .....	4.000
Others (including non-profit organizations) with credit available elsewhere .....	6.750
<b>For Economic Injury:</b>	
Businesses and small agricultural cooperatives without credit available elsewhere .....	4.000

The numbers assigned to this disaster are 329406 for physical damage and 917800 for economic injury.

(Catalog of Federal Domestic Assistance Program Nos. 59002 and 59008)

Dated: September 13, 2000.

**Fred Hochberg,**

*Deputy Administrator.*

[FR Doc. 00-24476 Filed 9-22-00; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 8025-01-P

## SMALL BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION

### [Declaration of Economic Injury Disaster #9179]

#### State of Colorado; (And Contiguous Counties in Arizona, New Mexico, and Utah)

Montezuma County and the contiguous counties of Dolores, La Plata, and San Juan in the State of Colorado; Apache County, Arizona; San Juan County, New Mexico; and San Juan County, Utah constitute an economic injury disaster loan area due to wildfires that occurred from July 20 through August 14, 2000. Eligible small businesses and small agricultural cooperatives without credit available elsewhere may file applications for economic injury assistance as a result of this disaster until the close of business on June 14, 2001 at the address listed below or other locally announced locations: U.S. Small Business Administration, Disaster Area 3 Office, 4400 Amon Carter Blvd., Suite 102, Fort Worth, TX 76155.

The interest rate for eligible small businesses and small agricultural cooperatives is 4 percent. The numbers assigned to this disaster are 917900 for Colorado, 918000 for Arizona, 918100 for New Mexico, and 918200 for Utah.

(Catalog of Federal Domestic Assistance Program No. 59002)

Dated: September 14, 2000.

**Aida Alvarez,**  
*Administrator.*

[FR Doc. 00-24474 Filed 9-22-00; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 8025-01-P

## SMALL BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION

### National Advisory Council; Public Meeting

The U.S. Small Business Administration National Advisory Council, will hold a public meeting October 1-3, 2000 located at the Wyndham Miami Biscayne Bay Hotel, 1601 Biscayne Boulevard Miami, Florida to discuss such matters as may be presented by members, staff of the U.S. Small Business Administration, or others present. For further information call Bettie Baca, Counselor to the Administrator/Public Liaison, (202) 205-2469.

**Bettie Baca,**

*Counselor to the Administrator/Public Liaison.*

[FR Doc. 00-24475 Filed 9-22-00; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 8025-01-P

## DEPARTMENT OF STATE

### [Public Notice 3424]

#### Office of the Coordinator for Counterterrorism; Designation of a Foreign Terrorist Organization

AGENCY: Department of State.

ACTION: Designation of a Foreign Terrorist Organization.

Pursuant to Section 219 of the Immigration and Nationality Act ("INA"), as added by the Antiterrorism and Effective Death Penalty Act of 1996, Public Law 104-132, section 302, 110 Stat. 1214, 1248 (1996), and amended by the Illegal Immigration Reform and Immigrant Responsibility Act of 1996, Public Law 104-208, 110 Stat. 3009 (1996), the Secretary of State hereby designates, effective September 25, 2000, the following organization as a foreign terrorist organization:

#### The Islamic Movement of Uzbekistan

Dated: September 21, 2000.

**Ambassador Michael A. Sheehan,**  
*Coordinator for Counterterrorism,*  
*Department of State.*

[FR Doc. 00-24744 Filed 9-22-00; 9:10 am]

BILLING CODE 4710-25-P

## TENNESSEE VALLEY AUTHORITY

### Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995, as amended by P.L. 104-13, Submission for OMB Review; Comment Request

AGENCY: Tennessee Valley Authority.

ACTION: Submission for OMB review; comment request.

**SUMMARY:** The proposed information collection described below will be submitted to the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) for review, as required by the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995 (44 U.S.C. Chapter 35, as amended). The Tennessee Valley Authority is soliciting public comments on this proposed collection as provided by 5 CFR Section 1320.8(d)(1). Requests for information, including copies of the information collection proposed and supporting documentation, should be directed to the Agency Clearance Officer: Wilma H. McCauley, Tennessee Valley Authority, 1101 Market Street (EB 5B), Chattanooga, TN 37402-2801; (423) 751-2523.

Comments should be sent to OMB Office of Information and Regulatory Affairs, Attention: Desk Officer for Tennessee Valley Authority no later than October 25, 2000.



# Federal Register

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Wednesday,  
May 16, 2001

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**Part VIII**

## **Department of State**

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**Foreign Terrorist Organization  
Designation; Notice**





**DEPARTMENT OF STATE**

[Public Notice 3671]

**Office of the Coordinator for  
Counterterrorism; Designation of a  
Foreign Terrorist Organization**

AGENCY: Department of State.

ACTION: Designation.

Pursuant to Section 219 of the  
Immigration and Nationality Act  
("INA"), as added by the Antiterrorism  
and Effective Death Penalty Act of 1996,  
Pub. L. 104-132, section 302, 110 Stat.

1214, 1248 (1996), and amended by the  
Illegal Immigration Reform and  
Immigrant Responsibility Act of 1996,  
Pub. L. 104-208, 110 Stat. 3009 (1996),  
the Secretary of State hereby designates,  
effective May 16, 2001, the following  
organization as a foreign terrorist  
organization:

The "Real IRA"  
also known as the "Real Irish  
Republican Army"  
also known as "RIRA"  
also known as the "32 County  
Sovereignty Committee"

also known as the "32 County  
Sovereignty Movement"

also known as the "Real Oglagh na  
hEireann"

also known as the "Irish Republican  
Prisoners Welfare Association"

Dated: May 11, 2001.

**Edmund J. Hull,**

*Acting Coordinator for Counterterrorism,  
Department of State.*

[FR Doc. 01-12612 Filed 5-15-01; 5:00 pm]

BILLING CODE 4710-10-P

2002, seeking authorization for ServeCo to consolidate service functions now provided by FirstEnergy, other FirstEnergy entities and GPU Service.

During the interim period, in order to assure that an allocable portion of certain services to be provided by FirstEnergy (e.g., executive services) are properly charged or allocated to all of FirstEnergy's Subsidiaries after the Merger, FirstEnergy will enter into a service agreement with GPU Service. Any charges by FirstEnergy to GPU Service will in turn be assigned and allocated to the GPU Subsidiaries in accordance with the terms of the existing GPU system service agreements. Amounts that were allocated to GPU under the GPU system service agreements will be allocated to FirstEnergy. Except as noted in Section IV.A.2., all services provided by FirstEnergy, ServeCo, GPU Service, GPU Nuclear, and FENOC will be at cost, as defined in rules 90 and 91 under the Act.

## 2. Exemption Requests

Applicants request authorization for ServeCo, GPU Service and the Nonutility Subsidiaries to enter into agreements to provide construction, goods or services to certain associate companies at fair market prices determined without regard to cost and therefore request an exemption (to the extent that rule 90(d) of the Act does not apply) under section 13(b) from the cost standards of rules 90 and 91.

Applicants note that certain associate companies, currently provide services to the FirstEnergy Utility Subsidiaries at a price not restricted to cost. Applicants request authorization to allow these arrangements, as well as extensions, additions and replacements of these arrangements in the ordinary course of business (the "At Market Service Arrangements"), to remain in place for a period ending not later than December 31, 2002, and request an exemption or waiver under section 13 from the cost standards of rules 90 and 91, as applicable, for these At Market Service Arrangements.

For the Commission, by the Division of Investment Management, pursuant to delegated authority.

**Margaret H. McFarland,**  
Deputy Secretary.

[FR Doc. 01-22593 Filed 9-7-01; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 8010-01-P

## SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

### Agency Meeting

*Federal Register Citation of Previous Announcement:* [66 FR 46301, September 4, 2001]

*Status:* Closed meeting.

*Place:* 450 Fifth Street, NW., Washington, DC.

*Date Previously Announced:* August 30, 2001.

*Change in the Meeting:* Deletion.

The following item was not considered at the closed meeting scheduled for Wednesday, September 5, 2001: consideration of actions involving foreign governmental authorities.

At times, change in Commission priorities require alterations in the scheduling of meeting items. For further information and to ascertain what, if any, matters have been added, deleted or postponed, please contact:

The Office of the Secretary at (202) 942-7070.

Dated: September 6, 2001.

**Jonathan G. Katz,**  
Secretary.

[FR Doc. 01-22708 Filed 9-6-01; 11:29 am]

BILLING CODE 8010-01-M

## DEPARTMENT OF STATE

[Public Notice 3771]

**Culturally Significant Objects Imported for Exhibition; Determinations: "Art and Home: Dutch Interiors in the Age of Rembrandt"**

**DEPARTMENT:** United States Department of State.

**ACTION:** Notice.

**SUMMARY:** Notice is hereby given of the following determinations: Pursuant to the authority vested in me by the Act of October 19, 1965 (79 Stat. 985, 22 U.S.C. 2459), the Foreign Affairs Reform and Restructuring Act of 1998 (112 Stat. 2681 *et seq.*), Delegation of Authority No. 234 of October 1, 1999 [64 FR 56014], Delegation of Authority No. 236 of October 19, 1999 [64 FR 57920], as amended by Delegation of Authority No. 236-3 of August 28, 2000 [65 FR 53795], and Delegation of Authority dated June 29, 2001, I hereby determine that the objects to be included in the exhibit, "Art and Home: Dutch Interiors in the Age of Rembrandt," imported from abroad for the temporary exhibition without profit within the United States, are of cultural significance. These objects are imported pursuant to loan agreements with foreign lenders. I also

determine that the temporary exhibition or display of the exhibit objects at The Newark Museum, Newark, New Jersey, from on or about September 26, 2001, to on or about January 20, 2002, the Denver Art Museum, Denver, Colorado, from on or about March 2, 2002, to on or about May 26, 2002, and other possible venues yet to be determined, is in the national interest. Public Notice of these determinations is ordered to be published in the **Federal Register**.

**FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:** For further information, including a list of exhibit objects, contact Paul W. Manning, Attorney-Adviser, Office of the Legal Adviser, 202/649-5997, and the address is United States Department of State, SA-44, Room 700, 301 4th Street, SW., Washington, DC 20547-0001.

Dated: September 5, 2001.

**Helena Kane Finn,**

*Acting Assistant Secretary for Educational and Cultural Affairs, United States Department of State.*

[FR Doc. 01-22753 Filed 9-7-01; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4710-08-P

## DEPARTMENT OF STATE

[Public Notice 3770]

**Office of the Coordinator for Counterterrorism; Designation of a Foreign Terrorist Organization**

**AGENCY:** Department of State.

**ACTION:** Designation of a foreign terrorist organization.

Pursuant to section 219 of the Immigration and Nationality Act ("INA"), as added by the Antiterrorism and Effective Death Penalty Act of 1996, Pub. L. 104-132, section 302, 110 Stat. 1214, 1248 (1996), and amended by the Illegal Immigration Reform and Immigrant Responsibility Act of 1996, Pub. L. 104-208, 110 Stat. 3009 (1996), the Secretary of State hereby designates, effective September 10, 2001, the following organization as a foreign terrorist organization: The "United Self-Defense Forces of Colombia", also known as the "Autodefensas Unidas de Colombia", also known as the "AUC".

Dated: September 5, 2001.

**Ambassador Francis X. Taylor,**  
*Coordinator for Counterterrorism,*  
*Department of State.*

[FR Doc. 01-22638 Filed 9-7-01; 5:00 pm]

BILLING CODE 4710-10-P

Wilfredo J. Gonzalez, District Director,  
U.S. Small Business Administration,  
North Florida District Office, 7825  
Baymeadows Way, Suite 100B,  
Jacksonville, Florida 32256, (904) 443-  
1900 phone (904) 443-1980 fax;  
wilfredo.gonzalez@sba.gov.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Lola  
Kress, U.S. Small Business  
Administration, 7825 Baymeadows  
Way, Suite 100-B, Jacksonville, Florida  
32256-7504, telephone (904) 443-1933.

Steve Tupper,  
Committee Management Officers  
[FR Doc. 01-31650 Filed 12-21-01; 8:45 am]  
BILLING CODE 8025-01-P

## DEPARTMENT OF STATE

[Public Notice 3860]

### Office of the Coordinator for Counterterrorism; Designation of Foreign Terrorist Organizations

AGENCY: Department of State.

ACTION: Designation.

Pursuant to section 219 of the  
Immigration and Nationality Act  
("INA"), as added by the Antiterrorism  
and Effective Death Penalty Act of 1996,  
Public Law 104-132, § 302, 110 Stat.  
1214, 1248 (1996), and amended by the  
Illegal Immigration Reform and  
Immigrant Responsibility Act of 1996,  
Public Law 104-208, 110 Stat. 3009  
(1996), and by the Uniting and  
Strengthening America by Providing  
Appropriate Tools Required to Intercept  
and Obstruct Terrorism (USA PATRIOT  
ACT) Act of 2001, the Secretary of State  
hereby designates, effective December  
24, 2001, the following organizations as  
foreign terrorist organizations:

Jaish e-Mohammed

also known as the Army of  
Mohammed

also known as Mohammed's Army

also known as Tehrik ul-Furqaan

Lashkar e-Tayyiba

also known as the LT

also known as Lashkar e-Toiba

also known as Lashkar-I-Taiba

also known as Army of the Righteous

Dated: December 18, 2001.

Mark Wong,

Acting Coordinator for Counterterrorism,  
Department of State.

[FR Doc. 01-31588 Filed 12-21-01; 5:00 pm]

BILLING CODE 4710-10-P

## DEPARTMENT OF STATE

[Public Notice 3832]

### Shipping Coordinating Committee; Notice of Meeting

The Shipping Coordinating  
Committee will conduct an open  
meeting at 9 a.m. on Friday, January 18,  
2002, in Room 6319, at U.S. Coast Guard  
Headquarters, 2100 Second Street, SW,  
Washington, DC 20593-0001. This  
meeting will discuss the upcoming  
45TH Session of the Subcommittee on  
Stability and Load Lines and on Fishing  
Vessels Safety (SLF) and associated  
bodies of the International Maritime  
Organization (IMO) which will be held  
on July 22-26, 2002, at the IMO  
Headquarters in London, England.

Items of discussion will include the  
following:

- Harmonization of damage stability  
provisions in the IMO instruments,
- Revision of technical regulations of  
the 1966 International Load Line  
Convention,
- Revisions to the Fishing Vessel  
Safety Code and Voluntary Guidelines,
- Large Passenger Vessel Safety,
- Matters relating to Bulk Carrier  
Safety, and
- High Speed Craft Code amendments  
and model tests

Members of the public may attend  
this meeting up to the seating capacity  
of the room. Interested persons may  
seek information by writing: Mr. Paul  
Cojeen, U.S. Coast Guard Headquarters,  
Commandant (G-MSE-2), Room 1308,  
2100 Second Street, SW, Washington,  
DC 20593-0001 or by calling (202) 267-  
2988.

Dated: December 12, 2001.

Stephen Miller,

Executive Secretary, Shipping Coordinating  
Committee, Department of State.

[FR Doc. 01-31603 Filed 12-21-01; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4710-07-P

## OFFICE OF THE UNITED STATES TRADE REPRESENTATIVE

### Identification of Countries Under Section 182 of the Trade Act of 1974: Request for Public Comment

AGENCY: Office of the United States  
Trade Representative.

ACTION: Request for written submissions  
from the public.

SUMMARY: Section 182 of the Trade Act  
of 1974 (Trade Act) (19 U.S.C. 2242),  
requires the United States Trade  
Representative (USTR) to identify  
countries that deny adequate and

effective protection of intellectual  
property rights or deny fair and  
equitable market access to U.S. persons  
who rely on intellectual property  
protection. (Section 182 is commonly  
referred to as the "Special 301"  
provisions in the trade act.) In addition,  
the USTR is required to determine  
which of these countries should be  
identified as Priority Foreign Countries.  
Acts, policies or practices which are the  
basis of a country's identification as a  
priority foreign country are normally the  
subject of an investigation under the  
Section 301 provisions of the trade act.  
Section 182 of the Trade Act contains a  
special rule for the identification of  
actions by Canada affecting United  
States cultural industries.

USTR requests written submissions  
from the public concerning foreign  
countries' acts, policies, and practices  
that are relevant to the decision whether  
particular trading partners should be  
identified under Section 182 of the  
Trade Act.

DATES: Submissions must be received on  
or before 12 noon on Friday, February  
15, 2002.

ADDRESSES: 1724 F. Street, N.W., Room  
1, Washington, DC 20508.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:  
Claude Burcky, Assistant U.S. Trade  
Representative for Intellectual Property  
(202) 395-6864; Kira Alvarez, Director  
for Intellectual Property (202) 395-6864;  
Stephen Kho or Victoria Espinel,  
Assistant General Counsels (202) 395-  
7305, Office of the United States Trade  
Representative.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: Pursuant  
to Section 182 of the Trade Act, the  
USTR must identify those countries that  
deny adequate and effective protection  
for intellectual property rights or deny  
fair and equitable market access to U.S.  
persons who rely on intellectual  
property protection. Those countries  
that have the most onerous or egregious  
acts, policies, or practices and whose  
acts, policies or practices have the  
greatest adverse impact (actual or  
potential) on relevant U.S. products are  
to be identified as Priority Foreign  
Countries. Acts, policies or practices  
that are the basis of a country's  
designation as a Priority Foreign  
country are normally the subject of an  
investigation under the section 301  
provisions of the Trade Act.

USTR may not identify a country as  
a Priority Foreign Country if it entering  
into good faith negotiations, or making  
significant progress in bilateral or  
multilateral negotiations, to provide  
adequate and effective protection of  
intellectual property rights.



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Wednesday  
July 7, 1999

**Registered  
Federal**

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**Part IV**

**The President**

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Executive Order 13129—Blocking Property  
and Prohibiting Transactions With the  
Taliban



# Presidential Documents

Title 3—

The President

Executive Order 13129 of July 4, 1999

## Blocking Property and Prohibiting Transactions With the Taliban

By the authority vested in me as President by the Constitution and the laws of the United States of America, including the International Emergency Economic Powers Act (50 U.S.C. 1701 *et seq.*) ("IEEPA"), the National Emergencies Act (50 U.S.C. 1601 *et seq.*), and section 301 of title 3, United States Code,

I, WILLIAM J. CLINTON, President of the United States of America, find that the actions and policies of the Taliban in Afghanistan, in allowing territory under its control in Afghanistan to be used as a safe haven and base of operations for Usama bin Ladin and the Al-Qaida organization who have committed and threaten to continue to commit acts of violence against the United States and its nationals, constitute an unusual and extraordinary threat to the national security and foreign policy of the United States, and hereby declare a national emergency to deal with that threat.

I hereby order:

**Section 1.** Except to the extent provided in section 203(b) of IEEPA (50 U.S.C. 1702(b)) and in regulations, orders, directives, or licenses that may be issued pursuant to this order, and notwithstanding any contract entered into or any license or permit granted prior to the effective date:

(a) all property and interests in property of the Taliban; and

(b) all property and interests in property of persons determined by the Secretary of the Treasury, in consultation with the Secretary of State and the Attorney General:

(i) to be owned or controlled by, or to act for or on behalf of, the Taliban; or

(ii) to provide financial, material, or technological support for, or services in support of, any of the foregoing,

that are in the United States, that hereafter come within the United States, or that are or hereafter come within the possession or control of United States persons, are blocked.

**Sec. 2.** Except to the extent provided in section 203(b) of IEEPA (50 U.S.C. 1702(b)) and in regulations, orders, directives, or licenses that may be issued pursuant to this order, and notwithstanding any contract entered into or any license or permit granted prior to the effective date:

(a) any transaction or dealing by United States persons or within the United States in property or interests in property blocked pursuant to this order is prohibited, including the making or receiving of any contribution of funds, goods, or services to or for the benefit of the Taliban or persons designated pursuant to this order;

(b) the exportation, reexportation, sale, or supply, directly or indirectly, from the United States, or by a United States person, wherever located, of any goods, software, technology (including technical data), or services to the territory of Afghanistan controlled by the Taliban or to the Taliban or persons designated pursuant to this order is prohibited;

(c) the importation into the United States of any goods, software, technology, or services owned or controlled by the Taliban or persons designated

pursuant to this order or from the territory of Afghanistan controlled by the Taliban is prohibited;

(d) any transaction by any United States person or within the United States that evades or avoids, or has the purpose of evading or avoiding, or attempts to violate, any of the prohibitions set forth in this order is prohibited; and

(e) any conspiracy formed to violate any of the prohibitions set forth in this order is prohibited.

Sec. 3. The Secretary of the Treasury, in consultation with the Secretary of State, is hereby directed to authorize commercial sales of agricultural commodities and products, medicine, and medical equipment for civilian end use in the territory of Afghanistan controlled by the Taliban under appropriate safeguards to prevent diversion to military, paramilitary, or terrorist end users or end use or to political end use.

Sec. 4. For the purposes of this order:

(a) the term "person" means an individual or entity;

(b) the term "entity" means a partnership, association, corporation, or other organization, group, or subgroup;

(c) the term "the Taliban" means the political/military entity headquartered in Kandahar, Afghanistan that as of the date of this order exercises de facto control over the territory of Afghanistan described in paragraph (d) of this section, its agencies and instrumentalities, and the Taliban leaders listed in the Annex to this order or designated by the Secretary of State in consultation with the Secretary of the Treasury and the Attorney General. The Taliban is also known as the "Taleban," "Islamic Movement of Taliban," "the Taliban Islamic Movement," "Talibano Islami Tahrik," and "Tahrike Islami'a Taliban"

(d) the term "territory of Afghanistan controlled by the Taliban" means the territory referred to as the "Islamic Emirate of Afghanistan," known in Pashtun as "de Afghanistan Islami Emarat" or in Dari as "Emarat Islami-e Afghanistan," including the following provinces of the country of Afghanistan: Kandahar, Farah, Helmand, Nimruz, Herat, Badghis, Ghawr, Oruzghon, Zabol, Paktiha, Ghazni, Nangarhar, Lowgar, Vardan, Faryab, Jowhar, Balkh, and Paktika. The Secretary of State, in consultation with the Secretary of the Treasury, is hereby authorized to modify the description of the term "territory of Afghanistan controlled by the Taliban"

(e) the term "United States person" means any United States citizen, permanent resident alien, entity organized under the laws of the United States (including foreign branches), or any person in the United States.

Sec. 5. The Secretary of the Treasury, in consultation with the Secretary of State and the Attorney General, is hereby authorized to take such actions, including the promulgation of rules and regulations, and to employ all powers granted to me by IEEPA as may be necessary to carry out the purposes of this order. The Secretary of the Treasury may redelegate any of these functions to other officers and agencies of the United States Government. All agencies of the United States Government are hereby directed to take all appropriate measures within their authority to carry out the provisions of this order.

Sec. 6. Nothing contained in this order shall create any right or benefit, substantive or procedural, enforceable by any party against the United States, its agencies or instrumentalities, its officers or employees, or any other person.



Sec. 7. (a) This order is effective at 12:01 a.m. Eastern Daylight Time on July 6, 1999.

(b) This order shall be transmitted to the Congress and published in the Federal Register.

*William Clinton*

THE WHITE HOUSE,  
July 4, 1999.

Billing code 3195-01-P

**Annex**

Mohammed Omar (Amir al-Mumineen [Commander of the Faithful]);

[FR Doc. 99-17444

Filed 7-6-99; 12:38 pm]

Billing code 4710-10-M

